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TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 1.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the Maysville Eagle. S COUNTY MEETING -- C. M. CLAY'S PA-

are with a notice, signed by four hunfifty-six citizens of Mason County, and in the Maysville Engle, a mass meeting in the Maysville Engle, a mass meeting ple of the county was held at the Court Washington on Monday, the 10th of Noider the questions growing out of the citizens of Lexington in the True American, published by one of the The meeting was one of the not being able to contain them, and order by David Morris, Esq., upon n, the Hon. Adam Beatty was ap-WALLER, Esq., addressed the meeting, cted with the action of the Lexington. He referred to the testimothe trial of the persons engaged True American office, and as of the True array of powerful ar-ost clearly, by an array of powerful ar-imperative necessity by which they perative necessity by which they in their proceedings. He concluded

ed. That in a land of liberty and law, based on the popular will led by the popular opinion, it is especialhat the sentiments of the policy of the property and novel interest should be asceropinions upon the proceedings at Lexing-lith of August, we realise the responsie as citizens and men, and our duties to ourselves, our coun-

to ward off impending dauger from the citithe community, no magnitude of evil will juseparture from the forms of law; and that the d powers of society should only be exerted beyond the cognization of the laws, is more fearful than the remedy; and ays for prevention, never for punishment. and do occur, which the laws are incompetent et, and which can only be encountered and ed by a majestic movement of the people in might; and these cases are not to be with disorderly assemblages and mobs nate in licentious passion and result in me; the one is no more a precedent for the othis homicide in self-defence a precedent for

4. Resolved, That the tone and tendencies, the pathies and principles of the 'True American,' up it essentially an Abolition print, and that situ-in the heart of a Slave State and conducted by an utterly reckless of the interest of all around endiary or a madman-deaf to the stulation and warning, it had become

Resolved. That the origin, support and course that paper, its office fortified with canon and otherms, its patronage by the Abolitionists of the arms, its patronage by the Adolitionists of the partial classes and colors; its effects mann the repopulation manifested by insurbordination in milies, riotous and armed assemblages at night, incasing instances of violence and outrage, songs Cassus M. Clay their deliverer: his own threat ses would be AVENGED,' his call to 6 LA-ERS OF ALL CLASSES' for whom he had ' sacria much' to cally to this BATTLE between lib and slavery' with their 'strong arms and fiery and iron pikes,' his attrocious allusion to the er plate on the board and the smooth skinned on the ottoman'—all pointed to and por-insurrection and bloodshed. In view of ets, existing at the time and more aggravated our, we believe the condition of the citizens section of the State was critical in the exhat it was a case of imminent public peril. and urgent emergency, entirely beyond ch, control or cure of the forms and process e law, involving the peace, security and lives e whole population, white and black; and as demanding imperiously the exercise of those mal rights of self-preservation, of which no sopact or human legislation can ever divest

Resolved, That we admire and approve the bearance, firmness, decorum and dignity of the occedings for the suppression of the incendiary bilication; that the liberty of the press in its pus guaranteed by our fundamental law has en violated, but that its flagrant abuse, for which e Constitution holds the author responsible, has

restrained. ed, That in times so critical, Kentucky to herself to proclaim to Abolitionists States, and their organs in this, that she needs om such reformers, and will submit to that she never can safely consider the subject emancipation until the wanton and desperate cruupon her rights from abroad shall have been en back; that upon that subject she will forevwar against all foreign influences, and will vinate her supremacy over her own territory so as control and dispose of her property at her own creign pleasure; and that if she should hereafter to emancipate, she will do so in her own ine, in her own way, and upon principles which we own safety, experience and wisdom may ap-

Resolved, That the principles and practises of tionists have hitherto only served to injure in the cause of emancipation and colonizaa, to foster and confirm a spirit of pro-slavery, convince her citizens that 'the promptings

lation of emancipation in any form.
CHAMBERS, Esq. then rose and explained ation upon the question embraced in the resing any and all sympathy with He doubted the propriety of giving dapproval of the Lexington proceednterpose no obstacle to the pasresolutions, if the meeting were inclin

ons were then supported by FRAN-Hoan and John D. TAYLOR, Esqrs., in of some length and much ability, after question on the resolutions was taken, ed in their manimous adoption.

to be published in the Maysville Eagle, with a pest that they be covid in the Maysville and they are the meeting when they are they are the meeting when the meeting when they are the meeting when est that they be copied into the other papers of

the meeting then adj R. H. STANTON, Secretary. ADAM BEATTY, Chairman.

TRYING IT.

travelling correspondent of the New-York ing News, writing from Louisiana, describes ratmas frolic of Slaves, and thus 'improves'

How little is known at the North of Southern I cannot doubt that any candid man, who that the negroes are as well off in proportion capacities, as the laboring population of any in the world. I believe that there are some of free-born Englishmen who would just to as they are capable of jumping, for the priv-of changing places with them, and rather starte as now, they might be willing to take twoolly heads and shining black faces in the



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1846.

LIBERATOR

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT To my Daughter Mary. BRUSSELS, July 30, 1844.
9 o'clock, evening. Hotel de Holiand.

DEAR MARY Cologue to this place—about 140 miles—for the most part level. All Belgium and Holland are near-ly one dead level—low, but fertile. Here commences sake and in the name of Jesus Christ, the Prince of a strip of low, level country, about 100 or 150 miles Peace!! Oh that God would open men's eyes to see in width, which stretches away to the east across the cruelty, the falsehood, the inhumanity of such Prussia, Lithuana, into the Steppes of Tartary. Some blind teachers. Dear Mary, may you never be led 50 miles of our journey to-day was in the Prussian astray by them. dominion; the rest in Belgium. Aix-la-Chapelle is a most beautifully located town. So is Liege; and these and other towns through which I passed are in-

their warlike skill and propensities. They were often, Christian! A tale, not unlike that which the history during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, employed to fight in the armies of Spain, France, Italy and Austell in regard to the religion, the clergy and the tria. They were renowned for always fighting in the church organizations of the present day. I cannot be No matter for whom they fought, or for what their their present spirit and practice of slavery and war, wars were- wars of defence, ' holy wars,' wars for have any portion in his kingdom the honor of God' and this holy gospel.' Scott, in
his 'Quentin Durward,' has made the interest of the
Park, the principal scene of fighting in the revolution tale to turn upon events connected with the history of 1830, that dissevered Belgium from Holland. Many of Liege; though in this, as in his 'Old Mortality,' trees in that park still bear marks of that struggle. 'Heart of Midlothian,' and 'Woodstock,' he turns It was short, but bloody. Belgium became indepenhistory upside down. The facts in history are of dent of Holland, only to be burdened with another deep interest, as illustrative of the value of armed king, and nobility, and government. She changed

defence. They are these: them, and prided themselves on their military fame, German honesty and sluggishness. In this town, in as bold, daring, bloody fighters. They of course often 1566, the plan was started, which finally delivered committed depredations upon their neighbors, having the united provinces of Dutchland from the domin-no regard to the rights of others—a natural and nec-ion of Spain. In this town, the Duke of Alva—the sulted all and sundry. Charles the Bold, of Bur- their religion, as Calvin burnt Servetus for his. Do gundy, was at one time their sovereign. They often you know, dear Mary, the condition of those poor rose in armed rebellion against him. After his vic- creatures who spin the thread of Brussel's lace? tory over them at St. Trond-where multitudes of They are confined to dark, small rooms, into which them were left dead upon the field-they submis- light is admitted by a small aperture, and there they sively brought him the key of the town. He refused work in darkness, almost, and soon become blindto enter it at the gates—compelled them to batter down twenty fathoms of the wall, to make an entrance for nim. In entered the breach, yizor down, lance at rest, and at the head of his conquering legions. To prevent further mutiny, he demolished he fortifications. This was in 1467. The next year, having repaired their defences, they broke out in armed rebellion again : seized and abused the person DEAR MADAM : of their bishop, at the instigation of Louis XI. of I received your last latter, but was so ill at the France. The citizens of Liege-or Walloons, as time, I was unable to answer it for some days; and they are often called-were headed by one John de indeed I have recovered so little since that time, Wild. He was called Le Saurage by the French.
Under this Wild, the Liegois cut to pieces and murdered the attendants of the bishop—canons of the church. A horrible thing this to murder priests—far Vilde, or John the Wild, whose real name was John the Wellian de la Mark of Quentin Durward. The bishop was not murdered, but escaped, and stirred his allies to take a holy revenge upon his enemies, as the murder MEN. This Wild is clerical advocates of the gallows and of war now stir rages committed since by the white mob at Lexing up men to seek a koly revenge by hanging and shooting their enemies. In 1482, the real William de la heart the reild hear of Ardenues, wishing to advance. Mark—the wild boar of Ardennes—wishing to advance his son to that station—murdered the Bishop of Liege. When news of the event came to Charles the Bold, he laid Louis under arrest, as the novel device mustance has occurred which will stand in the ways of performing what otherwise would have been scribes, and compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been with him. Louis was ready to do so, though he had the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been with him. Louis was ready to do so, though he had the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege was a possible to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise would have been applied to the compelled him to march against Liege way of performing what otherwise was a compelled him to march against Liege way of the compelled him to march against Liege way of the compell instigated the very deed for which he was about to destroy them. The men of Liege, led on by Wild, defended their town. In a sally against the besiegers, gow, and other places, to the great advantage of the in which the Liegois had well nigh taken Charles and cause, wrote to me a week or two before the Louis, Wild was slain. The town was stormed and ceipt of your letter, to do him a great favor, which was that as my History of the Abolition of the taken. It was on Sunday, the holy day, on which men Slave Trade contained the facts relating to it only may fight, but not ride on a railway. A Bunker Hill, up to March 1807, when the British Pa Waterloo or Borodino does not desecrate the hely an end to it, he wished to have some little farth day; but to plough, sow or reap, descrate the hely an end to it, he wished to have some little lariner day; but to plough, sow or reap, descrates it. The history of our proceedings in England since that citizens of Liege did not expect an attack on Sunday. They were all at dinner when the besiegers entered. He so as to take in the rise and means by which slavery in England was abolished also. He could get this, he said, (and he said truly) from no other

a cheerful mind. Took my dinner—called at the in my present state of health, to write anything fit coach office, and took a seat to Waterloo for 7 in the to read, to be ready at the time of your Fair. I will morning; called at the office where I could inquire about getting to London from Ostend; then called to see the church or cathedral of St. Gudule, in which Charles V. of Spain used to hold Chapters of the order of the Golden Fleecs in 1516. It was built in 1435. This cathedral, like St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, is full of monuments to men who, like Nelson and Lawrence, died in the commission of murder. It is difficult to keep in a Christian temany when I send it you; but I must know what is the last is difficult to keep in a Christian temper when 1 day for receiving, at Boston, publications for the meet every where evidence of that false and bloody press. religion which is urged upon men as Christianity. In the cathedral of St. Gudule, I saw an illustration of the manner in which priests trick the people.

went so far as to stick their knives into the wafers ; and as they did so, BLOOD BURST FROM THE WOUNDS; and by a second miracle, the perpetrators were struck senseless. This settled the doctrine of transubstantiation-inst as conclusively as ' Paul sent back Onesimus,' and 'be subject to the powers that be,' and the Nonchic creed of 'blood for blood'

denounced, seized and put to death by the most cruof torments which the holy priesthood, stimulated by sectarianism, by avarice and revenge, could invent. Their nails and flesh were torn off by hot irons; their eyes torn out, their ears and noses cut off, and then their bodies were burnt at the stake; all for the glory of God and the spread of the gospel; as the Puritans I never had a pleasanter railway journey than from hung the Quakers and witches, and murdered the

timately associated, in my mind, with the political endow churches, and enable the elergy to live in luxand religious history of Europe; and their history ury. Can you believe it?-to this day, once a year, shows what a libel on Christianity is the religion of on the Sunday after the 15th of June, in this city of mere prayers, hymns, masses, holy times and holy Brussels, the clergy have a solemn procession all places and holy sacraments; and how false is their about town, exhibiting those identical miraculous watrust who confide in military power.

| fers!! The event is said to have occurred in the end |
| Liege once had 120,000 inhabitants—now 60,000. It of the 14th century. A book is sold at the door of stands at the junction of the Ourthe with the Meuse, in the church, giving a trus version of the story! which a sweet and fertile valley. Its history is instructive. It is as I have related. What a story would the history is a very ancient town, was strongly fortified, and its of the Jews, for the last 16 centuries, tell, in regard inhabitants known and celebrated all over Europe for to the priesthood and the church that are called name of Christ. They claimed Christ as their Com-thankful enough to Him who is the Truth and the mander-in-chief in all their battles at home and abroad. Light for opening my eyes to see that they cannot, in

masters, with fewer hands to support the new ones. The citizens of Liege had strong faith in their This is a beautiful city-many English reside in it. walls, their forts, their swords, and skill to wield Language and manners mostly French, mingled with essary result of being armed. They scorned and in- warrior of his day-slaughtered the Protestants for

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

From the Liberty Bell THOMAS CLARKSON PLAYFORD HALL, near Ipswich, Oct. 3, 1845.

that I despair of being much better. My constitu-

in Scotland, for sometime, and who has atte was, that as my History of the Men, women and children were slaughtered, the town set on fire, and all the buildings, except the churches and convents, were reduced to ashes. This was done well at the time—willing to oblige a person who in 1463. This was the value of their armed defence. had done so much for our cause, and th in 1463. This was the value of their armed defence.

They took the sword, and perished by the sword. The history of all towns and nations, whose trust is in the gallows and the sword, proves the truth of the Sadellittle book. I had done so much for our class, and thinking the might afford pleasure to some of our friends in America. I agreed only to give him the facts, leaving it to him so to embellish it as to make it a readable little book. I had done so much for our class, and thinking the might afford pleasure to some of our friends in America. rior's remark. The people of Liege, being armed, that it would be the work, on my part, of a bade defiance, and of course provoked attack. The body guard of their bishops consisted of 700 armed men. The body guard of England's priesthood is 100,000 bayonets.

I arrived here a little after 5—a cloudless sky and scheeful mind. Took my dinner-called at the work work for Mr. Wright shall have been finished, and in my present state of health to write anything fit.

And here I will ask a quetion. I have some moirs of Henry Christophe, king of Hayti. I corresponded with him for three years, and put him in of the manner in which priests trick the people. In one of the side chapels are deposited what are called the "miraculous wafers." Their history is this: They are said to have been stolen from the altar of that church by a Jew, who, to show his contempt for Christianity, subjected the wafers to the insults of his brethren in their synagogue. To increase the blasphemy, the insult was offered on Good Friday. They went so far as to stick their knives into the wafers; trade. I found, unexpectedly, in my pocket, a letter trade. I found, unexpectedly, in my pocket, a letter assembled, in favor of the abolition of the slave-trade, I found, unexpectedly, in my pocket, a letter of king Henry, which I had unknowingly brought with me from my own house. This letter had in it remarks on education. I showed it to the Emperor of Russia. After having read it, he asked my per-mission to show it to the Emperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia. He did so—and told me that both of them were astonished at it as a letter coming

though they spared no expense in getting the dever-est was in Europe to be their ministers, and to sit in counsel, no one of their then cabinet could pro-duce a better letter. Now the publication of such

Cayenne, who had come to him by inheritance, in 1785, and shewed me all his rules and regulations for his estate when they were emancipated. I was with him no less than four different times in Paris. He was a real gentleman, and of soft and gentle manners. I have seen him put out of temper, but never at any time except when slavery was the subject. He has said, frequently, 'I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that thereby I was founding a land have conceived that thereby I was founding a land of slavery.' How would the people of Fayette County like to hear this?—to hear their land cursed by the man who gained it for them?

I remain, Dear Madam, Yours truly, THOMAS CLARKSON. To Mrs. H. G. CHAPMAN.

From the Liberty Bell. A FRAGMENT. VERBATIM ET LITERATIM FROM MY JOURNAL IN UP-

BY GEORGE THOMPSON.

AROTL, Upper India, Tuesday, July 4, 1843, 5 o'clock, A. M.

With golden pinnacles and snowy mountains, And billows purpler than the ocean's, making In beaven a glorious mockery of the earth!

I have enjoyed no part of my journey more than this. Thanks to the young officer at Benares, who this. Thanks to the young officer at Benares, who would make me accept a copy of Byron's works. I have been feasting upon the contents of Murray's see, I sat up in my palankeen reading the magnificent tragedy of Sardanapalus, ever and anon pausing to gaze upon the seene around me. Though accompanied by more than twenty men, noisily gabbling or rudely singing in painting and groaning accents to the motion of the palankeen, yet I felt myself alone. The senoy passes, and makes his myself alone. The sepoy passes, and makes his reverential salaam. The Hindow woman, all grace and serenity, averts her face, draws her veil over and serently, averts ner face, draws nor ven over her head, and pursues her way. We stop at the well, that the thirsty bearers may have water. I leave my palaukeen for a few moments, that I may survey the scene. The shepherd boy is driving home his flock, lingering at intervals while the sheep or the goats crop the green blades that lie scattered in their path. Beneath yon far-spreading trees are groups of travellers, who have lighted their evening frees and are kneeding cakes for support. The horses , and are kneading cakes for supper. The horses ethered, the bullocks are unyoked, and there stands the sagacious elephant, making a hearty meal of jungle grass. Swarms of Pariah dogs are hovering round. We are again upon the road. The fires we have left behind are first. fres we have left behind are faintly glimmering in the distance. The solitary jackal is furtively stealing across the field for the adjacent jungle. Parrots in myriads are winging their way to their roosting place. The frogs are hoarsely croaking in every ditch. The stately adjutant is standing alone in the centre of the pool, lately made by the rain. The glorious sun is sighing first. He is gone and the place, a clear, glossy, jet black, 'says Mr. Waddington and Mr. Hanbury visited the was Dar Shegy'a, through which the Nile flows from North to South for nearly two degrees. It is subdivided into three States, often at war with centre of the pool, lately made by the rain. The place was the proposed of the pool, lately made by the rain. The black, 'says Mr. Waddington and Mr. Hanbury visited by these regions. The most remote district visited by them was Dar Shegy'a, through which the Nile flows from North to South for nearly two degrees. It is subdivided into three States, often at war with centre of the pool, lately made by the rain. The black are winging the proposed of the pool o

ontre of the pool, lately made by the rain. The lorions sun is sinking fast. He is gone, and the rescent moon has taken his place.

The fourth of July! My mind is carried back to be scenes of 1835. How vivid they are! It seems ut yesterday that I stood in the chapel at Provience, Rhode Island, and delivered my address with Assessment Agreement Dept. Deer Lloya America. try save my deep abhorrence of her slavery. Let me speak to her from this lonely spot:—

And eanst thou, America, say thou art free, With the scourge in thy hand, and the slave on

And canst thou in words of self-flattery deal, While in flesh thou canst traffic, and plunder an

Thou art free; yet in fetters the vilest and worst:
Thou art free, but still slave to thy passions accurat:
Thou art free to do well, but hast sold unto sin That power, which, used nobly, a world's praise might

Thou art free; but thy freedom hath steeped thee in And given thee a stain that will linger through time; Thou hast freedom abused, thou hast bound it to

guiltThat freedom for which thy sires' hearts' blood was Should the fetter have broken—the captive relieved

But thou basely hast used it to rivet a chain On the sons of the soil—on the field of the slain What has Liberty gained, then, by what thou hast What gained, but disgrace, and a name she

Thy freedom is selfish, and cruel, and base-

A libel, a seorn, and a curse to thy race!

On this day thou wilt talk of the chains thou worn;
While around thee three millions in slavery mourn
Thou wilt rail at the nation that held thee in thrall;
Then banquet in many a slave crowded hall.

The nation whose fetters thou long since hast spurned Has to penitence, mercy, and righteousness turned Whilst thou in thy vauntings, hast lived till this day To make men in God's image thy spoil and thy pre-

But, let not my censure descend upon those
Who cesse not from labor—who ask no repose—
While their brethren in hondage continue to groan,
And for liberty, silently, helplessly moan.

This day is, with them, one of fasting and prayer They are stricken with anguish, and burdened care:
They pity the slave, and the man, in his pride,
Who of liberty boasts, with that slave by his side

Ye martyr-like spirits! who, firm to your vow, Have not fainted thro' years, and are 'old even Take courage! for soon shall the Liberty Bell Sound the advent of freedom, and starery's kn

THE NEGRO BACE From an admirable 'Essay on the Human Color

three parts.' By David B. Slack, of Providence duce a better letter. Now the publication of such memorands in America might have a good effect in many ways, for however they might class the black man with the brute, in intellect, Henry Christophe, a man as black as jet, had powers of mind equal to those of any President in America. Would such a work as good, then, and would it suit your Liberty Bell?

I will finish my letter with a saying of one of the dearest friends I ever had, mamely, General Lafayette. I was with the General often, and corresponded with him after his coming out of his dungeon at Olma ... But the first time I knew him was when I was in Paris, the year after the French Revolution, on the subject of the slave-trade, and I assisted him matterially. He was decidedly as uncompromising an enemy to the slave-trade, and slavery, as any man I ever knew. He freed all his slaves in French Cayenne, who had come to him by inheritance, in No writer has produced a more labored compari-

other race?

It is surprising that so philosophical a man as Mr. Jefferson did not perceive that he was arguing in a circle, and trying to convince himself and his readers of the inferiority of black people, by a romantic eulogy upon the color of the whites, instead of presenting an accurate comparison of the differences between the two colors. The Chinese and the Africans are as fully aware of the difference in color as we are and can retort all the questions color as we are, and can retort all the questions which Mr. Jefferson has put, with full as much consciousness of the superiority of their own color. They can say, that whether this ubiteness resides in the reticular membrane between the true skin and the scarfskin, or in the scarfskin itself, the difference is as fixed in nature and is as real as if its seat or cause were better known.' The mere cir-cumstance of our making the color of the black man a theme of philosophical speculation, confers upon us no right to make our own color the standard of beauty. The color of the white man is as monotonous to the eyes of black men, as the black man's color is to us. They are not familiarized to these 'fine mixtures of red and white,' as we are.— The color presents to them 'one eternal monotony.' Besides, it is not a fact that 'the fine mixtures of I am now forty miles from Cawnpore, and so much nearer to the imperial city of Delhi. I have had my early cup of tea, and am sitting on the outside of my bungalow, with my book upon my knee, and my inkstand on the ground. How delightful was my journey, from the time I started from Cawnpore, twelve hours ago, until it grew dark! The recent rain made the air truly delicious. On the corression of the passions made the air truly delicious. On the corression of the passions almost entirely depends upon the contraction and relaxation of the muscles, independent of any change of color. Indeed, were there no other corression of the passions that the greater or less pore, twelve hours ago, until it grew dark! The content ain made the air truly delicious. On the outside of the station, I passed through a large native bazaar, belonging to the two regiments of sepoys now at Cawapore. I was soon in the open country. How beautiful the evening! How gorgeous the sky after the rain!

Yapors more lovely than the unclouded sky, which is the pression of a fever or of faintness, and nothing more. It is even doubtful whether the change of color to which the whites are exposed under the influence of the passions, does not contribute as influence of the passions, does not contribute as much to deformity as to beauty. The paleness of fear is certainly not beautiful; nor is the redness of anger. The leaden hue of despair is a positive deformity. Black people are also subject to a change of color, though in a much smaller degree. For want of a familiarity with the color, it is not always Anong the clear Africans, there is a great difference Anong the clear Africans, there is a great difference in the color of different individuals; some are only brown, while others are of a shining black. I have noticed as great a difference between the color of two Africans, as there is between a common white man and the lightest colored of the Africans. I have heard them exclaim that such a person was too black to look well, precisely as we do of those of

our color who possess a very dark complexion.

Our ideas of beauty depend so much upon what we are accustomed to see, and upon the intellectu-al laws of association, that were every nation to produce a standard of their own, we should, in pro-portion to the relative number of each color, at least, have five black beauties to three white ones. It black skin pronounced beautifut, but the black skin pronounced by a distinguished English traveller by the black skin pronounced by a distinguished English traveller by the black skin pronounced by a distinguished English traveller by the black skin pronounced by a distinguished English traveller by the black skin pronounced by a distinguished English traveller by the black skin pronounced by a distinguished English traveller by the black skin pronounced by a distinguished English traveller by the black skin pronounced I quote from a popular work, called Geographical View of the World: 'Of that part of Ethiopia, or Nubia, which separates Sensar from the second cataract of the Nile, little was known until the year 1821, when Mr. Waddington and Mr. Hanbury visited mon foc. The people are black, a clear, glossy, jet black,' says Mr. Waddington, 'which appeared to my then unprejudiced eye to be the finest color that could be selected for a human being.'

In a word, it appears to me that the whole sum and substance of the argument of the whites, is

es, Rhode Island, and delivered my addresse, Rhode Island, and delivered my addresses. What American slavery. Oh, how I love American slavery. Oh, how I love American slavery. Nothing can exceed my affection for that countries are say deep abhorrence of her slavery. Let me arms, in knowledge, and in wealth, will, from the arms, in knowledge, and in wealth, will, will, will, will, will, will, w this, that with them their own color is the mos fashionable, and of course will continue to be the most beautiful until the fashion changes. Whatevarms, in knowledge, and in weath, will, from the force of admiration, emulation, and the universal love of splendor and glory among mankind, be pronounced the most beautiful, be the color what it may. Egypt was once this nation. It was the place where the scholars of Greece and Rome went place where the scholars of Greece and Nome to complete their education. The monuments of its ancient renown still continue to astonish us.—The ancient Egyptians were black, and their hair short and curling. 'The Colchians,' says Herodoshort and curling. 'The Colchians,' says Herodotus, 'certainly appear to be of Egyptian extraction, which, indeed, before I had conversed with any one on the subject, I had always believed. I interrogated the inhabitants of both countries; the result was, that the Colchians seemed to have better remembrance of the Egyptians, than the Egyptians of the Colchians. The Egyptians were of the opinion that the Colchians were descended of a part of the troops of Sesostris. To this I myself was also inclined, because they were black and have short hair and curling; which latter circumstance may not, however, be insisted on as evidence, because it is common to many other nations.' Says Mr. Volney,

and curling; which latter circumstance may not, however, be insisted on as evidence, because it is common to many other nations.' Says Mr. Volney, in remarking upon this passage, 'That is, the ancient Egyptians were real negroes, and of the same species of all the natives of Africa, and though, as might be expected, after mixing so many ages with the Greeks and Romans, they have lost the intensity of their first color, they still retain strong marks of their original conformation.

Besides those of color, figure and hair,' continues Mr. Jefferson, 'there are other physical distinctions proving a difference of race. They have less hair on their face and body. They secrete less by the kidneys, and more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a very disagreeable odor. This greater degree of transpiration renders them more tolerant of heat and less of cold than the whites.'

Women have no beards, and much less hair on the surface of the body generally than men, and yet it was never suspected that women, on account of this distinction, were a distinct race. The physical distinction in the organization of man and woman, is much greater than any distinction which exists between the different colors of men. It is the greatest distinction by far of any which exists among mankind, but was never conjectured to be a proof of a difference of race. It is a strong proof, on the contrary, that great physical distinctions may exist, without destroying or materially affecting the identity of the human race.

The question may be asked, how can they be of the same species, since the two genders differ more widely from each other than the man of Africa differs from the man of Europe?

The All men are born free and equal-with tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

D' Immediate, Unconditional Enuncipation. EF Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN VERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 782.

The identity of the human race appears to de pend upon the sameness of structure in the exter-nal senses, and the organization of the brain and nervous system in general. Neither the hair, the fig-tire, the hones of the skull, nor the color, appear to hold any near relation to the mind. The hair possesses no sensibility, and whether there be much of it or little, whether it be long or short, straight or curly, or even whether there be none of it at all, as in many bald people, seems to be no essential matter as it respects the strength of the intellectual powers. Neither does the mind reside in the bones of the skull. All the bones of the African recommendations are sential to the skull. of the skull. All the bones of the African race are thicker and bulkier than the bones of the whites. The skull bone is an index of the general thickness of the other bones of their systems. This fact has never been attended to by anatomists and physiolo-

gists.

In all children, the bones are extremely thin, at a time when the mind has scarcely begun to develope itself. In the adult, the bones have become thick, and the mind strong. This fact militates strongly against the opinion, that a thick skull bone is a proof of inferiority of mind. Many of the lower animals have extremely thin skull bones, is a proof of inferiority of mind. Many of the lower animals have extremely thin skull bones, while yet they betray but fittle proof of intelligence. The bones of the heel have a still more remote relation to the capacity or incapacity of the mind, than those of the skull. In both these respects, the African has the advantage of the white man. The brain is better defended, and the strength of the foot is increased. The foot of the African is better adapted to the support of the superincumbent ter adapted to the support of the su weight of the body

weight of the body.

The thickness of the lips in African people, shows no want of symmetry in the organism of their forms. I am persuaded that the thickness of their lips is only an indication of the size of the muscles in general. Anatomists have not noticed this circumstance, but so far as the observation of the writer extends, the existence of it has been well confirmed. A thinness of the lips, while the muscles in general are bulky and thick, would produce a disagreement in the proportions of the different parts. A thickness of the lips is not, however, a universal, it is only a general or prevailing characteristic of their is only a general or prevailing characteristic of the

organism.

The assertion of Mr. Jefferson, that the blacks secrete less by the kidneys and more by the glands of the skin is not a physiological fact. I have never met with the observation in the course of twenty years' medical reading, or noticed such a fact in the course of seventeen years' practice, in a city where one twelfth of the inhabitants are black; or

where one twelfth of the inhabitants are black; or of its having been noticed by any other practitioner of medicine. Laooring people perspire more than others, and consequently secrete less by the kidneys. The blacks being mostly laborers, must have originated this idea in the mind of Mr. Jefferson.

The common opinion which Mr. Jefferson endorses as a physiological fact, that black people can bear beat better, and cold not so well as the whites, is also an error. It is well known that the same degree of health and strength which enables a man to bear one extreme well, will also enable him to bear the other equally well. This fact is well known among sailors and travellers who have experienced the extreme changes of different cliwell known among sailors and travellers who have experienced the extreme changes of different climates. Those who stand the heat with impunity, will also stand the cold the longest without freezing. The same man who can labor in the open field, uncovered, in the hottest days of summer, will be the amost to wantsaint the severest cord of winter. The blacks, although they go thinner clothed than the whites in winter, do not oftener freeze. The idea must have originated in the conjecture that such must be the fact, because they came from a warm climate, or from an analogy to those vegetables and animals which can only flourish in the warm latitudes. No such observation has ever been made of the Indians, or the Asiatic nations, although of the Indians, or the Asiatic nations, altho many of both live in the northern latitudes. Query -how black must a man be, before Mr. Jefferson'

remarks apply to him? The greater transpiration of the skin, Mr. Jefferson says, gives to them 'a very strong, disagreeable odor.' But this odor arises from a secretion by the axillary glands situated under the arm. It is a little different from the odor of the same secretion in tle different from the odor of the same secretion in white people, but I have heard the blacks say it was not stronger or more disagreeable than the same odor in white people. Where they observe an equal degree of cleanliness, they betray no more of it than the whites do. Every individual emits a peculiar odor from the axillary and other glands of the body, insomuch that blind people can identify their acquaintances by the sense of smelling. This, to be sure, is a physical distinction, but not of sufficient magnitude to distinction, a proof of difference of be sure, is a physical distinction, but not of suffi-cient magnitude to furnish a proof of difference of race. Poverty and its concomitant, if not conse-quent personal uncleanliness, have subjected the blacks to a dislike on the part of the whites, which it becomes them to redeem, by allowing no per-sonal impurity to subject them to observation. Great physical distinctions in color, size, hair, and features, exist among the whites, without cor-responding differences in the degree of personal

beauty, or intellectual endowments. I have alre is the greatest that can be supposed to exist between two individuals of the same species, and which fur nishes us with no proof of 'a difference of race.

A brunette complexion of the darkest bue, accompanied with black eyes, and black and curly hair. perfectly beautiful. In the settlement of these ques-tions, the opinions of the blacks should not be en-

perfectly beautiful. In the settlement of trees questions, the opinions of the blacks should not be entirely disregarded. They, especially, the Chinese and American Indians, must be supposed to have some little sense of the true and the beautiful, as well as we, and some judgment of their own capacities in comparison with ours. They never feel, they never see, and they never manifest, either in word or deed, any inferiority to the whites. In war and in peace, they meet the white man only as an equal, nor dream they of any superiority.

The hair of the African is finer than that of the European. The curliness of the African hair is owing to its fineness. In some individuals of an equally deep color, it grows much longer than in others. Being curly and matted together, it easily wears off, and is, in this way, kept much shorter than where pains are taken to braid it clean and straight. There is as great a diversity in its length in different individuals, as in the length of the hair of white people. The broad, flat features, and the thick, heavy muscles and bones of the blacks, deviate no more from the true standard of beautiful ate no more from the true standard of beautiful proportion, than the long, sharp, peaked features, and the thin, slender, light muscles and bones of the whites. Perfect symmetry lies between the two extremes.

THE TEXAS REPRESENTATION

The subserviency of the democratic party to the slave power is strikingly manifested in the admission of Texas with two representatives. The same fraud, illegality and truckling which have distinguished the inception and the progress of this transaction, are continued to the close. The mode in which Texas was admitted is a gross violation of the Constitution; the election of the first clause of the joint resolution, instead of the second, was a gross violation of the beat the second, and the second of the point resolution which Texas offers for the approval of Congress is a violation of the joint resolution under which the annexation was agreed to; and the double representation allowed to the new State, is a gross fraud upon all the States. Why should Texas have twice the representation of any other State upon its admission? What new frauds and iniquity are to be developed in the remaining steps of this transaction time, must determine,—Providence Journal.

U. S. SENATE.

with as much integrity—he trusted in faithfulness, as any other citizen in the country—to the old, original arrangements and compromises of the Constitution under which we now live was adopted, he never could or would persude himself to be in

favor of the admission of other States into the Union with inequalities which were awarded or a

corded to the slaveholding States by the Constitu-tion. He did not think that the free States ought to be called on to admit other slave States, having

advantages, the unequal advantages, arising to then from the mode of apportioning representatives un der the existing Constitution. He had never mad

an effort, and never proposed a measure, nor did be mean to countenance any proposition to alter the arrangements which were originally made, and on

which States had heretofore come into the Union He would consider this, then, a different question—

He would consider this, then, a different question—when propositions were made to admit new States, that they came in with some inequalities and advantages over their sister States. It might be said that new States may be admitted on a footing with other States. That was so; but it did not follow at all, from the constitutional provision, that every territory, or people of the country may establish slavery, and ought to come in. It would always be a question, whether others had not a right (and he thought they had) to require the State that asked to

thought they had to require the State that asked to come in an appearance of the state that asked to come in an appearance of the state that asked to come in an appearance of the state of

territory, and it contained such advantages and i

he could not but think that the time would con

the same time, the professed inequality of represent

The question was then stated; when Mr. SEVIER called for the year and nays; which

Mr. Berrien followed. Before the vote was ta-

ken on the question before the Senate, he begged leave to remark, that when the joint resolution at the last session of Congress, in which the question of the annexation of Texas to this Union was before

or increasing the circle of the States, incre

other States into the

IN THE SENATE-DEC. 22.

BOSTON, JAN. 2, 1846,

OUR NEW VOLUME. The notice, in our last number, of a contract The notice, in the terms of the Liberator for the lated onange in the constant. The Financial Conmittee of the paper, to whom is entrusted its people ary management, had not then (as they have un ny management, use subject; but they are une mously of the opinion, that the proposed reducing of the price of the Liberator would be highly in of the price of the Liberator would be nightly to The income of the paper is scarcely sufficient to or er its expenses; and however desirable it may be by afford it a lower rate, it is believed that this care, be safely attempted, without an immediate addiof six hundred subscribers to its present list, hi not to be presumed that such an addition would be made—though it ought to be, and doubtless could be

made, if each of the present subscribers would e himself to to procure an additional patron We are aware that the price of the Liberator, being somewhat higher than the Standard and other and somewhat righer than the Somedard and other and slavery papers, places it at some disadvantage is the procuring of new subscribers; but it is nothing ace than a just remoneration—for the cheap competition which is going on among newspapers is in along majority of cases ruinous. As soon as it can leading done, by a larger circulation of our paper, we shill rejoice to reduce the terms in accordance with the notice too hastily given last week; and we do as doubt that those who have so cheerfully taken the Liberator hitherto, will continue to do so with the same readiness, and at the same rate.

The success of a newspaper should be proportioned to the magnitude of the object it has in view, the freedom, independence and impartiality which sait its management,—the fidelity with which it claus to immutable truth and justice, -and the ability ad tact which it displays in providing instructive nd entertaining matter for its readers. But, unforten ly, it is not so. The size of a subscription list, hor ever huge it may be, is no proof of the meriton character of the paper. The Boston Olive Breach for example—the receptacle of all sorts of trab-rivalled for its blackguardism and venom-wh treats those whose skin is of an ebon complexion a though they were reptiles to be crushed out of existence-which scoffs at the sacred cause of Peace, and assails the anti-slavery enterprise after the most a proved Southern manner—boasts that it has upunds of fourteen thousand subscribers, the largest circle. tion of any paper in New-England! This is a conmentary on the present popular taste.

Still, we are conscious that much will depend un the qualities of the Liberator, to secure for it the patronage of those whose support it is praiseworthy and honorable to obtain. We shall assiduously strive, as cording to the health and means voucheafed to us, h make it worth to every subscriber a great deal mon than we ask for it. Perhaps few, among all on subscribers, reflect how vast an amount of useful and important matter we furnish them in a single volume, for the small sum of two dollars and fifty cents. We feel no small degree of confidence and pleasure

submitting to their judgment, whether they have not received at least a fair equivalent for their money. The grand, distinctive object we had in view, in commencing this publication, was the entire abolities of slavery in this country, and the restoration of on enalaved fellow-countrymen to all their lost right.

To that object we have adhered with religious fideli-

ty. We have never once turned saide from it is quest of any other purpose; we have consecrated ourselves to it, as the great work to which we feel that Divine Providence has called us. Yet never in it been with us a narrow or exclusive work; but it has been instrumental in opening our eyes said larging our spirit, in relation to the condition sal claims of the whole human race. It is well known by those who know my thing of na that there is no one branch of Reform, in all its various aspect, is which we do not feel a lively interest, and town which we are not ready to extend a helping hand. A portion of the Liberator is regularly devoted to the furtherance of these several branches; and we show rejoice if it were in our power to be more engaged their behalf; but it is not given to any one hum mind to be able to sustain all good enterprises to it same extent, and with the same consecration of the and means. To every true heart, the field indeed in the world; but that heart must intelligently deter

mine what part of the field it can most usefully occa py. 'Now there are diversities of gifts, but the mm t: and there are differences o but the same Lord; and there are diversities operations, but it is the same God which works all in all.

To u+, -so far at least as this guilty country ised cerned,-first in the order of time, and we think is importance, is the ABOLITION OF SLAVER the continuance of which constitutes the giant inquity, the withering curse, the one great peril of the land. Its speedy overthrow is essential to the perervation of the nation; and that overthrow ought be the PRIMARY OBJECT OF THE PEOPLE Other reforms cannot possibly meet with much m cess, until liberty is proclaimed throughout all is land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. It is Slavey -and Slavery alone-which strikes down the right of petition; which has power to arrest the freedom the press and of speech; which makes it a capital fence to travel as the uncompromising friend of like ty in all parts of the country; which dares openly robibit the unobstructed circulation of the Bible and the unfettered proclamation of the gospel of Chriswhich makes education a penal offence; which is vades and destroys the family relations, the kindes ties, the social enjoyments of millions of the people which strips man of all his rights, makes him a thing and works him without wages, under the last of driver, and guarded by fire-arms and blood-houses which enforces wholesale concubinage and adulery which executes its mandates by the aid of thus screws, paddles, scourges, branding irons, rides, bowie-knives; which sits on its bloody throne as the only God to be recognized on earth, and carries on 13 enormous and constantly increasing traffic is the bodies of men, women, and children, as though they

were one in creation, rank and destiny with cattle and swine. Of course, with the abolition of slavery will instant ly come to all, freedom of speech, of the press, of le comotion; there will be a unity of interests, at fiercely antagonistical, throughout the country; the sanctity of the domestic hearth, the family relation, and social intercourse, will be revered; equal rights and privileges will be enjoyed; the Bible can be fiten to all, and the gospel of Christ be preached to all all can be safely educated, and none safely left is if norance; all sectional animosities will cease; refers, in all its branches, can be freely and powerfully se poused, under the best advantages; astonishing properity will be given to the nation; and peace will be granted to us in abundance like the waves of the set.

For the sake of the cause, and the deliverance of the Liberator from pecuniary dependance, we desire and need a considerable addition to our subscripted We have no soliciting agents in the field, neris it in our power to employ any. What is done, must be done by the voluntary enterprise and generous co-operation of individuals. We confess that we are not a little surprised, on examining our old subscrip tion book, to see how many changes have taken plan within the last two or three years. A few have left us, from whom we never expected to partthis, others for that cause of estrangen have still left a goodly number of tried and chance spirits. We are confident that they will stand by of

O for that day! O for that song of jubilee!

as was authorized by the Constitution of the United States. That conviction was then stated by him, and the grounds of its formation. It was the pleasure, however, now of the Senate, and of the other branch of the legislature, to pass these resolutions for receive the approbation of the Congress of the United States. The resolutions were presented to them now, therefore, as the last of the United States.—as a law passed in the mode prescribed by the Constitution; sustained by those under the Constitution; sustained by those under the Constitution who are entrusted with the powers of the legislature. Whatever, therefore, might have been the constitutional powers of Congress to act upon a question which, according to the provisions of the Constitutional powers of Congress to act upon a question which, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and however unchanged these opinions might be, he was now called upon to act upon a question which, according to the provisions of the people of Congress to act upon a question which, according to the provisions of the people of Congress to act upon a question which, according to the provisions of the legislature expressed the deliberate opinions and convictions of the people of Congress to act upon a question which, according to the provisions of the legislature expressed the deliberate opinions and convictions of the people of Congress to act upon the question of expediency, that the wishes of his constituents should direct his vote upon that question. But while a portion of the people of Georgia, was this: that those who were originally opposed, now desired, as he did, that this question, which had so long agitated and excited the people of Georgia, was this: that those who were originally opposed, now desired, as he did, that this question, which had so long agitated and excited the people of Texas, and a joint resolution providing that they should be admitted into the Union, he would now vote for the measure. Whatever considerations the question of expediency in From the Washington Union.

DEBATE ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, IN Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the joint resolution from the House for the admission of Texas into the Union, recommending its immediate adoption, without amend-The Senate proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, to consider the resolutions. No amendnent having been proposed, the Committee rose.

And the question being stated on the third read-And the question being stated on the third reading of the resolutions,

Mr. Webster said he was well aware of the position of this question. It had passed the other House of Congress by a large majority; and it was well known that there was a decided majority for its passage in the Senate. There were members of this body who opposed the measure adopted at the last session of Congress for the annexation of Texas to the United States, who would, very probably, feel themselves, in consequence of the passage of the resolutions of last session, and of the proceedings of Texas on these resolutions, bound to vote for her admission into the Union. He did not, on this occasion, intend to argue any of the questions which were discussed here last winter, or which had been so much discussed in the country within the past three years. There was no citizen of the country who had heen more kindly disposed towards the citizens of Texas than himself, from the time they achieved, and in so extraordinary a manner, their independence from the Mexican government. He hoped that he had shown, in another station, and in all and under all circumstances, a just and proper regard for the neonle of that another station, and in all and under all circumstan another station, and in all and under all circumstances, a just and proper regard for the people of that republic. With regard to the admission of Texas into the Union, it was well known that, from the first announcement of any such idea, he had felt it to be his duty to oppose it. He had expressed his opinion against it everywhere, and under all considerations, whenever it came up for consideration; and he could not approximately a proper in the second process. siderations, whenever it came up for consideration; and he could not now, if he were to go over the whole topic again, present any new views, arguments, or illustrations. He would, therefore, in a very few words, acting under the unanimous resolves and instructions of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, as well as in conformity with his own settled judgment of these matters, express very briefly to the Senate and the community, the objections which had, and always would prevail with him against the annexation of Texas. In the first place, he had, on the deepest reflection, long ago come to the conclusion, that it was of very In the first place, he had, on the deepest reflection, long ago come to the conclusion, that it was of very dangerous tendency and doubtful consequences to enlarge the boundaries of this government or territory over which the laws were now established.— It struck him that there must be some limit. Th permanency of our institutions, and the government itself might become, and was likely to become endangered by the extension of its already vast territorial surface. And in the next place, he had always wished that this country should exhibit to the ons of the earth the example of a great republi nations of the earth the example of a great republic
—powerful, rich, and happy; and not actuated by a
spirit of aggrandizement. It was one which he
thought to be due from us, to present to the world
in favor of the character of republican governments.
Again, he was constrained to say, that while he held

clusively belonged to the States, and the Congress had not the power to interfere.

Mr. Niles followed. He rose merely to offer a account of its debt, or the patents for lands, was not few remarks explanatory of the reasons which had induced him to vote for the resolutions. It was not induced him to vote for the resolutions. It was not induced him to vote for the resolutions. supposed he might be very safe in saying that if a proposition were made to introduce, from the North or Northwest, a territory into this Union, under circumstances which would give them equivalent advantages and inequalities over the South, as this admission gave over the North, be took it for granted there was not a gentleman in the body he addressed, who would listen a moment to any such terms. Not one moment. He put it on these political grounds. It more and more deranged the balances of the Constitution, and produced more and more grounds. It more and more deranged the balances of the Constitution, and produced more and more inequality; and he thought it an unjust advantage to the prejudice of the North, and in favor of the slaveholding South. He must repeat, if a proposition had been made to namex Northern and free stood to say that he had given his acquiescence to the measure : he did not regret it, although he did to represent. qualities over the South, he should not presume to hope that any Southern gentleman would hearken to it a moment. He was quite aware—and he meant not to discuss the subject at large—that there were

length to explain his course in reference to the mean row of Texas annoxation, but was almost allogether instantible in the reporter's gallery. He was understood to say that he had given he acquain he allow the head of the standard of the highly respectable gentlemen, representing the most important of the free States, and other gentlemen smaller States, North, Centre, and East, who had manifested a disposition to annex Texas to the Union with the inequality belonging to the slave States. It was a matter for their own discretion; they were not responsible to him for the manner in which they discharge their duty. But he must say, when they would very much doubt the propriety of this mode of proceeding; and he could not but think that there was no reason, moral or political, sing, at tation of the people in Congress.
On looking at the Constitution of Texas, he found that it imposed restrictions on the legislature of the State, with regard to the abolition of slavery. If he had sufficiently perused that part of the Constitu-tion, and if he understood it correctly, the legislature was prohibited from abolishing slavery, except on two conditions. First, the consent of the mas-ters of the slaves; and, secondly, compensation for the slaves. Now, the last was less liable to the remark he was about to make, and that was: by the Constitution thus formed, until altered, it tied up the hands of the legislature against any movement with a view to the abolition of slavery; because every person would see (if any thing be done) that it must be by a general law; and such a thing as general consent was entirely unattainable. He did not see that the legislature had the inherent power to alter the Constitution, or to remove the restraint on them. He was not in the councils of the United States during the last session of Congress, and, of course, he had no opportunity to take part in the on; but as a private citizen, he debate on this question; but as a private citizen, he entertained the opinion that if Texas came in at all, it should be by diplomatic arrangements, by treaty, sanctioned by the President and Senate. That was sanctioned by the President and Science. In was a constitutional question. It had, however, been decided by both branches of Congress, whatever might be his judgment on it. He knew gentlemen who entertained the same opinion as he did, but who felt themselves, nevertheless, bound by all the obcentertained the same opinion as he did, but who felt themselves, nevertheless, bound by all the obligations of the government since incurred. His own private judgment had not at all been shaken by what he had heard. Not having been, as he repeated, a member of Congress last session; having, of course, taken no official part in the measures that course, taken no official part in the measures that were then projected and carried through Congress, he had hoped that he was only doing his own duty, and fulfilling the expectations of those who placed him here, by giving expression to their most decided convictions and opinions, in stating the views which would compel him to withhold his vote in the consummation of the measure now before them.

of the annexation of Texas to this Union was before them, as related to that question, and the mode by which it was to be accomplished, it was then an open question, upon which each member of their body had a right to exercise his own conscientious opinions. With reference to the mode in which it was proposed to accomplish it, in his judgment, it led him to the conviction that it was not such a mode

and a joint resolution providing that they should be admitted into the Union, he would now vote for the measure. Whatever considerations the question involved, he was still opposed to it in his conscience; but, as the public faith was pledged, under its sanction he would record his vote. It was perfectly free to senators to discuss this question—a question as to the propriety of annexing to this Union, Texas as a slave State. It certainly could not be expected from him, coming from the State of Georgia, that he could enter into the objections which were presented by the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) in relation to his vote under the question. The pledge had been given and should be redeemed, and the terms should be compiled with as provided for by the legislature. He (Mr. B. had given consideration to the Constitution which had been adopted in relation to the people of Texas. He saw nothing in the resolution in relation to slavery which the Constitution did not warrant; and, in reference to the introduction of that law which was referred to on the subject of the emancipation of slaves, he considered it was beyond the province of the Congress of the United States to introduce such a law. It was perfectly open to any senator to discuss the question on the ground as to its being calculated to disturb the balance of constitutional power in the confederacy of the Union; but the question in relation to slavery was one which exclusively belonged to the States, and with which Congress had not the posterior. Mr. Niles followed. He rose merely to offer a account of its debt, or the patents for lands, was not an account of its debt, or the patents to passed the transition on forms. What the subject and he now repeated the expression—that considered the passage of the resolutions as leaving the question open; and what was then sail begine to sail and the first passed to the said—and he now requested the passage of the resolutions. What the subject was perfectly open to any senator of the considered the passage o for two representatives; but he would say, inde-pendently of this, that a nation that did not keep ar account of its debt, or the patents for lands, was no

few remarks explanatory of the reasons which had induced him to vote for the resolutions. It was not his intention to make any issue with his own State on the question involved. With regard to the doctrine of instructions, he maintained that to be binding—to possess any moral obligation—instructions must assume a distinct, a definite form. The legislature of his State had simply expressed its opinion on the question, and left him, in the same spirit of freedom and toleration, to exercise his own judgment. That judgment he would exercise. He did not view the subject in any sectional or party aspect. He regarded it in its broad and comprehensive character—not as affecting a party—not as affecting a praty—not as affecting a praty—not as affecting the general welfare of the republic, and the great cause of hurman liberty. It was, indeed, a great national question. It was one most intimately connected with the perpetuity and progress of the republic. In his own State, it was viewed by many in that broad light. It was not, then, a mere party question. Many of those politically opposed to him the throad light. It was not, then, a mere party question. Many of those politically opposed to him the throad light. It was not, then, a mere party question. Many of those politically opposed to him the story of the measure. Nor was it a measure unfavorably affecting his constituency. On the contrary, if any sections of the country were to be peculiarly benefitted. The interests of the manufacturing ted by it. Still he had entertained very serious objections to the form of the resolutions; and he, and a few who thought with him, had endeavored to give to the resolutions a nore acceptable form. In his opinion it was right and just, it was wise and sound policy to introduce and carry out a spirit of mutual compromise to the farthest possible extent. That was the true basis of representation in Congress. opinion it was right and just, it was wise and sound policy to introduce and carry out a spirit of mutual compromise to the farthest possible extent. That was the true basis of representation in Congress. The government had been organized in that spirit. And now the peculiar circumstances and condition of the country required on the part of all, sagacious statesmanship and a rigid adherence to that just and salutary principle. Mr. N. then went on at some length to explain his course in reference to the measure of Texas annexation, but was almost altogether inaudible in the reporter's gallery. He was understood to say that be had given his acquiescence to measure the most of the country required on the property of the country required on the property of the country required on the part of all, sagacious statesmanship and a rigid adherence to that just and salutary principle. Mr. N. then went on at some understood to say that be had given his acquiescence to measure the property of the country required on the views and sentiments of the country required on the property of the must be property of the country required on the property. The was understood to say that be had given his acquiescence to measure the property of the country required on the property of the country required on the property. The was understood to say that be had given his acquiescence to the measure of the property of the country required on the property of the country required on the property of the country of the would estate, in the hearing of the then would estate, in the hearing of the then would estate, in the hearing of the had entering of the then would estate, in the hearing of the had entering of the then would estate, in the hearing of the hearing of the then would estate, in the hearing of the had entering of the hearing of the hearin

ough he did to represent.

The Legislature of Alabama, for years before he

the two republics. The superiority of the Haytien, in every particular, was most obvious.

It has been the misfortune of Hispaniola, since the revolution of her independence, not to be able to distinguish between selfish politicians and true patriots—but that is a misfortune common to republica, and one which we, of all people, should be the last to denounce as evincing unworthiness or unfitness for self-government. With all our boasted intelligence and political perspicacity, some of our mistakes in this particular are too serious to justify the ridicule with which they are treated.

'W's remarks concerning the division, products and population of the Island are calculated, if not designed, to mislead. When I was there—less than a year ago—Dominica chimed only that part of the Island formerly in possession of the Spaniards, Riosan Juan, and a North line from its head waters, being, if I remember right, the prescribed boundary. To the territory Westward of this line, 'W.' alone, I presume, with the Oregon example before

My distance from New-York is so great that I have but just seen the Herald of the 24th ult, which contains a communication from the city of St. Domingo, signed 'W.' evidently written by an official creature of Mr. Hogan, a 'full history' of whose operations it purports to give. I have no doubt that a flaming Report, corresponding with the views of this Herald jackall, will make its early appearance before Congress, thus scattering its poison as extensively as possible. The probability of this induces me to offer you the following observations, by way of antidote, which I hope may receive the addition of all the facts in possession of those best acquainted with the affairs of that much wronged and traduced people, the Haytiens—in contradiction of the baseless aspersions of this writer, supported or unsupported by the promised Report.

Few who know Mr. Hogan will be prepared to rely upon his assertions or epinions with regard to the political interests of the people upon whom he has been foisted as a Minister. I would not place the slightest confidence in his representation of any series of facts involving party principles or sectional prejudices, to which his personal interests should happen to be ever so remotely related. His known mental distortion and extreme violence of opinion, joined to a softness of voice, a misable manners and engaging address, that would seem to indicate a totally different character, were his principle qualifications for the work of his mission, and doubtless constituted ample reasons for his selection as a fit person to examine and report upon the relative advantages of negos lavery and freedom, by means to the four of the continent, Mexico, New Grenada, Escudor, Peru and Chili, inclusive.

I wish I could pursue this subject, but my time the continent, Mexico, New Grenada, Escudor, Peru and Chili, inclusive.

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engging address, that would seem to indicate a to-tally different character, were his principle qualifi-cations for the work of his mission, and doubtless constituted ample reasons for his selection as a fit person to examine and report upon the relative ad-vantages of nego slavery and freedom, by means of data to be procured from the society of His-paniols.

paniola.

Mr. Hogan was, and I presume still is, the agent of Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, in procuring, or endeavoring to procure, the passage in Congress of a bill for compensation for the loss of the Amistad negroes. He told me that his commission in this agency was 20 per cent. of the amount of indemnity allowed—whatever that might be. At that time he was the American Count of Newsitzs and the series. was the American Consul at Neuvitas, and the snapicion is not unjustifiable that he was concerned in the traffic, the legality of which he seems so interested in supporting, more deeply than as the mere agent of a single firm of these man-thieves. An as exerted himself to calm the agitated waters sentative of our Government—to be employed upon the practicability of our Legislatiors—struck me as a feature peculiar to Tylerism; one which could not possibly be permitted to disfigure the face of affairs under any other administration. But I must leave Mr. Hogan for his friend W.*

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Every thing now looks pacific in this quarter. It is just found out that nobody wants war, and that there is no need of one.

Mr. Calhoun, from the moment of his arrival here, as exerted himself to calm the agitated waters. This promoting a good understanding between the British Minister and our government. A number of conversations, all of the most pacific and friendly nature, have taken place, between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham.

Mr. Calhoun, from the moment of his arrival here, is no need of one.

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leave Mr. Hogan for his friend 'W.'

This writer, after a flippant congratulation of the country, upon the happy consequences of the Princeton tragedy, proceeds to inform us of the egregious ignorance of matters and things in general 'when he was at home,' but more particularly with reference to the affairs of the country, the climate of which, instead of the yellow fever, has clearly given him an equally fearful disease—caco-thea scribendi. San Domingo is the first, and evidently the only point of the island which this writer has visited, and even if he possessed no other distance.

has visited, and even if he possessed no other disqualification for the office he has assumed, that fact must deprive most of the opinions advanced by him of all value. His confession of ignorance, of confused, imperfect, and erroneous views, is calculated to give us a better notion of his candor than of his ability to do justice to his subject.

I have been in both countries—Hayti and Dominica, and in communication with the governments of both. Having no prescribed or interested views, I gathered very different opinions from those imbibed by this writer. On Dominican ground I might very easily have formed unfavorable opinions of Dominican government, but as it had barely emerged from the revolution of separation, I felt that any conclusions founded on appearances must involve some sions founded on appearances must involve some degree of injustice. Don Pedro Santana, an influential croole, had assumed the Presidency; Senor Bobadilla, the direction of affairs as principal Minister; while a Doctor Caminaro took upon himself ister; while a Doctor Caminaro took upon himself the office of Commissioner to invoke the good graces of John Tyler & Co., in aid of the movement and its collateral objects. To the popular dissatisfaction in Hayti, which ended in the banishment of Reviere Herard, Inginac, and their friends, the Dominican government owed even this imperfect organization, and to the exhaustion of resources produced by the causes, operation and consequences combined, of two important governmental revolutions within two or three years, it now owes its existence. Let me assure 'W.' that superiority of intellect, morals or courage, had nothing to do in fixing Dominica in her position as an independent nation.

The Haytien soldiery is in all conscience con-temptible enough, but (I have compared them) it is far superior to the Dominican. I know not why this should be so, for they have pretty much the same materials—but it certainly is the fact. It is possible that a single regiment of Dominican Creoles, if it could be organized and brought into Creoles, if it could be organized and brought into the field, would be superior to any single regiment of Haytien negroes, but that is mere speculation. I have seen but few white officers, and no white soldiers in the maks of the Dominican army; and the negroes of Hayti are superior to the negroes of the Spanish side. I will go farther and express my positive conviction that the educated negroes of Hayti—such as compose the upper classes of society of that Republic—are superior to the educated whites of Dominica—such as compose the upper classes of the figurity of the American soil;

mission of Texas into this Union. Although differing with many of those with whom he was associated in regard to the mode, but as had been well said by the Senator from Georgia—he meant the Senator farthest from him, [Mr. Berrien] that is not now the question—the deed is done. Texas has disrobed herself of her sovereignty. The faith of the government of the United States is pledged. We have now nothing left to do but to admit or reject her. He was prepared—fully prepared to admit her, and in all respects to pursue towards her the same course that he would with any other member of this great confederacy of free States.

Messrs. Fairfield and Corwin severally presented memorials against the admission of Texus into the Union.

A message from the President of the U. States, was received by Mr. Walker, his private secretary.

On the motion for the third reading of the joint of the motion for the third reading of the joint of the motion of the white to the black population, as given by him, is in my opinion a gross error. The true numbers of each cannot easily be ascertained, but I think they are nearly or quite equal. In this, as in many other respects, our friend has been sadly gulled, or designedly misrepresents his facts.

Every falschood to the disadvantage of the Haytens in control of the Haytens will not fall be west classes of Deminican society has evidently been seized and swallowed by him with all the avidity of a starving scrap-gatherer. These I presume are what he designates as aneedotes of history? in the early part of his letter. In their digestion, we have a delectable character of Haytien society! It is candilously unjust. As far as I have seen, the mornals of the Haytiens will not fall below those of Peruvians, New Grenadians or Mexicans, and they are certainly far superior to those of the negroes of Cuba.

I would ask 'W.' as he holds his picture up, are on of Texas into this Union. Although differ-vith many of those with whom he was associa-in regard to the mode, but as had been well by the Senator from Georgia—he meant the

was received by Mr. Walker, his private tary.
On the motion for the third reading of the joint resolution, the yeas and mays were called for by Mr. Sevier, which were ordered; and the question being taken, resulted—yeas 31, mays 13, as follows:

are certainty

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I would ask 'W.' as he holds his picture up, are the institution and restraints of Marriage, so sacredly regarded in every section of our own country as to render this product of his imagination and credulity very shocking to his nerves of conscientious.

Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Bereien, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickenson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Jenness, Johnson, of La. Levy, Lowis, Mangum, Niles, Pennybacker, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, and Westcott—31.

Was it expected by the 'English manages that the Negroes of Hispaniola would spring at once from the lowest depths of ignorance—from the slavery of centuries—into a perfect state of intellectual and political freedom? If they did, they were as unreasonable in their expectations as 'W.' is in his complaints. Wilberforce contemplated no such NAYS—Messrs. Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—13.

The joint resolution having passed a third reading, the question was taken finally on their adoption, and was decided in the affirmative without a division; and the secretary was directed to inform the House of Representatives.

Dominica and hayti—mr. Hogan's secret Mission—More Annexation.

Mobile, Ala, Dec. 12th, 1845.

Messas. Editors:

My distance from New-York ribuse.

My distance from New-York is so great that I have but just seen the Herald of the 24th ult., which contains a communication from the city of St. Domingo, signed 'W,' evidently written by an official creature of Mr. Hogan, a 'full history' of whose creating of the duties of mental culture to fit them for the duties of civilization. Have the Haytiens disappointed the reasonable expectations of the philanthropists of the age? Have they, indeed, from the day of their revolution, to use the fancy language of this new political economist, been deteriorating from worse to worse? And what then must be the climax of the evil to which they have arrived? Have the Haytiens shown a fondness for blood since the achievement of their independence? Have they ever committed an act of piracy, or any outrage of any description upon the property or citizens of any nation?

All these interrogatories can be answered only in the negative; and I will assert, regardless of the contradiction of unprincipled emissaries, that the Haytiens, individually or as a nation, will compare most favorably with the people of any republic on four own. This assertion is not based on exparte intelligence, gathered at St. Marks or Port an Platt, but upon personal observation in almost every State that the continent, Mexico. New Grenada. Escudor,

by our champions of patriotism and liberty.

I have not time to read what I have written, as Very respectfully yours,

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce PEACE! PEACE!! WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

In addition to all this, there is every reas

discussed or acted on.

After some conversation between Mr. Atchie

After some conversation between Mr. Atchinson, Mr. Calboun, and Mr. Allen, it was agreed that the resolutions should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which had been referred also Mr. Allen's Bill for the termination of the joint occupancy; and it was further agreed and understood that the Committee, when they reported, should report both upon the hill and the resolutions. port both upon the bili and the res

That there is no danger of a war, we have, now, Mr. Pakenham's assertion. That gentleman has repeatedly stated, within a few days, that 'Great Britain will not strike the first blow, unless she should find is determined upon war.'

He has not renewed the Oregon negotiations,

some of your city papers assert, but he has had conferences with Mr. Buchanan upon the subject of the provisions of Mr. Douglass's joint resolu-

ons.

If those should be somewhat modified, there will be no longer any prospect of any serious difficulty with Great Britain, in an ultimate adjustment of the whole question.

DISUNION PLEDGE.

that Republic—are superior to the educated whites of Dominica—such as compose the upper classes of Dominica—such as compose the upper classes of Dominica—such as correspondence simultaneously with both governments, on some of the nicest points of international law, I had opportunities of comparing to some extent the abilities of the statesmen of the two republics. The superiority of the Haytien, in every particular, was most obvious.

The superiority of the Haytien, in every particular, was most obvious.

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while the Liberator remains a free press, and we are while the sause of truth—humanity—duty.

Below, is a Card from the Financial Committee of the Liberator. The highly esteemed friends who astitute that committee, are acting in that capacity solely at our request, and as an act of personal friendship. They are not responsible, to any extent, for the editorial management of the paper, nor for any of its pecuniary liabilities; but solely for the ecoof its pecuniary nor of the receipts of the paper.

TERMS OF THE LIBERATOR. The Financial Committee of the Liberator are re-

The righted to reverse the decision made known the last week's paper, and adhere to the old terms

of \$2 50 per annum.
Upon a full consideration of the matter, and by africe of many friends, they feel that this course is est in the circumstances. They would, however, ake this occasion to suggest to those who wish the paper at a less price, that, according to the terms paper at a least placed at the head of the paper, any one can where such a result by making up the subscribers in any town into parties of five each, letting the paper be sent to one address, and forwarding the sum of \$10

And while the Committee feel always called to urge upon all the friends of the cause, the necessity duty of extending the circulation of the Libera tor, they are especially urgent in the present crisis, when the uselessness of the grandest array of power and influence against the particular acts of slaveholding is so signably shown by the success of the Texan which has made its progress, spite of great names and great parties pledged against it. Nothing shows us more clearly than the whole development of this plan, the necessity of concentrating our efforts upon the root, the source of the strength of slavery, the two pillars upon which it rests-the union a Church, and the union in State. To this work, the Liberator is devoted. Amid so much obloquy and opposition, it must, and has a right to look to those who have long sustained it, and to those whom re-cent events have brought to see things eye to eye with its editor, for additional zeal and efficiency in widening the sphere of its influence. Those whose own experience has shown them how friends fall a way from the side of advocating these stern views of day, will know how to aympathize with, and in what spirit to aid the standard-bearer of the host.

In behalf of the Committee.

WEEP! FREEMAN, WEEP! 'la U. S. Senate, Dec. 22d, 1845—The joint Reso-lutions of the House, for the admission of Texas as a Sate, were taken up, and passed without amend ment.—Proceedings of Congress.

Ween! freemen! weep! The damning deed is done, And Slavery is the nation's doom-The doom of Afric's son : And the stars and stripes shine paler now, While mocking tyrants shout, That our brothers' chains are rivetted,

And Freedom's light gone out!

Mourn! freemen! mourn! The star of hope is set, And Slavery's curse is on the soil, The blood of our fathers wet !-And the freeman's hope and freedom's home-The 'land of the free and brave,'-In Slavery's arms is withering-E'en now is Freedom's grave !

Look! freemen! look! See! Freedom's dying now! See how she writhes in Slavery's gripe-The death-damp on her brow ! And her hallowed light is growing dim-Grows dim at Slavery's breath-O, freemen! see the monster's work,

And weep at Freedom's death !

Rise ! Accuren : rise ! And stay foul Slavery's blight :-Jur fathers' spirits hover round. And bid us on for right! Let the fearless sons of Freedom come-The soul-free of the land-Gird on the shield which God has given, And join our brave bold band!

Pray! freemen! pray! The Afric's God yet lives-O pray the bondman yet may know he blessing Freedom g Ye who 'rt born of Pilgrim blood-Whose spirits vet are fre-As your fathers prayed, so ever pray For right and liberty !

Weep! freemen! weep! The damning deed is done, And Slavery is the nation's doom-The doom of Afric woon : And the stars and stripes gleam palely now, hile mocking tyrant shouts, That Slavery's chains are rivetted, And Freedom's light gone out! December, 1845. G. H. P.

FANEUIL HALL BAZAAR.

success of this year's effort in behalf of the ame, through the medium of the Fair, has been apualleled, though the precise pecuniary result that be arrived at till next week. There is still opportunity THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, udit is the last,) for the selection of beautiful artes for New Year's presents. The audience this (Thursday) evening, will be ad-

drued by Cales Stetson, Charles L. Remond, ad WESDELL PHILLIPS. The Bazaar of 1845 will then be closed.

We had anticipated a great deal of personal enjoyneat in attending this great annual exhibition, and a paticipating somewhat in its proceedings; but we en sadly disappointed on account of ill health ha for this reason that in our last and present num-, so little has been said in regard to the extraordimerits and attractions of the Fair, and the pleasdiscidents which have occurred during its progress. look to another hand—a hand which seems never from weary, though incessantly employed, and a alone is adequate to a full delineation-for a minute and graphic account of the decorations Hell, the quantity and quality of the abundant tions, the result of the sales, the speeches were delivered-&c. &c. Never was the Old de of Liberty occupied for a higher or holier oe. Whatever stain was left upon it by the ery proceedings of 1835, has been effectually ed out by the Anti-Slavery Fair of 1845.

erous beautiful and superb articles, fro and, Scotland and Ireland, have excited the at gratitude of the abolitionists, and the warm-Mice of all who have examined them. They atributed greatly to the popular eclat and pesuccess of the Fair. Would that we could he hand of every donor!

the women, both at home and abroad, have their part, it is needless to say. Have the men its? Remember, this is positively the last the Fair-(Thursday.) A multitude of artioth useful and ornamental, still remain to be Let every friend of freedom buy somethingand he cas. So shall a new and irresistible im the given to our glorious cause, and shouts of heard on both sides of the Atlantic!

FOURTH EDITION.

le Foarth Edition of the Narrative of FRED-CK DOUGLASS, in cheap form, is just pub and is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Let there be a fifth edition soon.

PORREATHERS' DAY The 225th anniversary of the landing of the Pi grims was celebrated at Plymouth on the 22d inst. ith the usual empty declamation about their virtues sufferings and sacrifices. Among those who made speeches at the dinner given on the occasion were Edward Everett and Rufus Choate,—men who have not an atom of moral heroiam in their compound and who stand in this evil generation, where the time serving and pusillanimons in all ages have stood. Respecting this matter, we find in the Boston Courier, of Tuesday last, the following original lines, which cut to the quick, and which, though unaccompanied by any name or signature, we are almost certain were written by that true poet of Humanity and Freedom, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MILES STANDISH. Fill take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds.'

I sate one evening in my room, In that sweet hour of twilight, When mingling thoughts,-half light, half gloom Throng through the spirit's skylight; The flames by fits curled round the barra And up the chimney crinkled, While embers dropped, like falling stars, And in the ashes tinkled.

I sate and mused: the fire burned low. And, o'er my senses stealing, Crept something of that ruddy glow Which bloomed on wall and ceiling; My pictures, (they are very few, The heads of ancient wise men,) Smoothed down their knotty fronts, and grew As rosy as excisemen.

Mine ancient, high-backed Spanish chair Felt thrills through wood and leather, That had been strangers long since, while, 'Mid Andalusian heather, The oak, that made its sturdy frame, His happy arms stretched over The ox, whose fortunate hide became The bottom's polished cover.

It came out in that famous bark That brought our sires intrepid, Capacious as another ark For furniture decrepid: For as that saved of bird and beast A pair for propagation, So has the seed of these increased, And furnished half the nation.

Kings sit, they say, in slippery seats; But those slant precipices Of ice, the northern sailor meets, Less slippery are than this is; To cling therein would pass the wit Of royal man or woman, And whatsoe'er can stay in it Is more or less than human.

My wonder, then, was not unmixed With merciful suggestion, When, as my musing eyes grew fixed Upon the chair in question, I saw its trembling arms enclose A figure grim and rusty, Whose doublet plain and plainer hose Were somewhat worn and musty. Now even those men whom nature forms

Only to fill the street with, Once changed to ghosts by hungry worms, Are serious things to meet with ; Your penitent spirits are no jokes, And, though I'm not averse to A cheerful ghost, they are not folks One chooses to speak first to. Who knows, thought I, but he has come. By Charon kindly ferried. To tell me of some mighty sum Beblies use wainwoot buried? There is a buccaneerish air About that garb outlandish .-Just then the ghost drew up his chair, And said, 'My name is Standish?' There was a bluntness in his way, That pleased my taste extremely; The native man had fullest play, Unshackled by the seemly: His bold, gray eye could not conceal Some flash of the fanatic; His words, like doughty blows on steel,

Rang sharply through my attic. 'I come from Plymouth, deadly bored With songs and toasts and speeches, As long and flat as my old sword. As threadbare as my breeches; They understand us Pilgrims! they, Smooth men with rosy faces, Strength's knots and gnarls all pared away,

And varnish in their places! We had some roughness in our grain; The eye to rightly see us is Not just the one that lights the brain Of drawing-room Tyrtmuses ;-Such talk about their pilgrim blood, Their birthrights high and holy! A mountain stream that ends in mud,

Methinks is melancholy. He had stiff knees, the Puritan, That were not good at bending ; The homespun dignity of Man He thought was worth defending : He did not, with his pinchbeck ore, His country's shame forgotten, Gild Freedom's coffin o'er and o'er. While all within was rotten.

These loud ancestral boasts of yours, How can they else than vex us ! Where were your patriot orators, When slavery grasped at Texas? Dumb on his knees was every one, That now is bold as Casar;-Mere pegs to hang on office on, Such stalwart men as these are !

Good Sir,' I said, 'you seem much stirred; The sacred compromises'—
'Now God confound the dastard word, My gall thereat arises! Northward it has this sense alone. That you, your conscience blinding, Shall bow your fool's nose to the stone, When Slavery feels like grinding.

While knaves are busy with their charts For new man-markets seeking, You want some men, with God-stirred hearts And good at downright speaking. The soul that utters the North sho Too wide for self to span it, As chainless as her wind-roused ses. As firm-based as her granite.

'Tis true, we drove the Indians out From their paternal acres, Then for new victims cast about And hung a score of Quakers; But, if on others' rights we trod, Our own, at least, we guarded, And with the shield of faith in God, The thrusts of danger warded.

O shame, to see such painted sticks In Dane's and Winthrop's places ! To see your 'Spirit of Seventy-six' Drag humbly in the traces, With Slavery's lash upon her back. And herds of office-holders To shout huzzas when, with a crack, It peels her patient shoulders !

We, forefathers to such a rout No, by my faith in God's word:'
Half rose the ghost, and half drew out
The ghost of his old broad-aword; Then thrust it slowly back again, And said, with reverent gesture, 'No, Freedom, no! blood should not stain The hem of thy white vesture.

I feel the soul in me draw near The hill of prophesying; In this bleak wilderness I hear A John the Baptist crying ; Far in the East I see uplean The first streaks of forewarning, And they who sowed the light shall reap The golden sheaves of morning.

' Child of our travail and our woe, Light in our day of sorrow, Through my rapt spirit I foreknow The glory of thy morrow; I hear great footsteps through the shade Draw nigher still and nigher,
And voices call like that which bade The prophet come up higher.'

I looked-no form my eyes could find-I heard the cock just crowing, And through the window-cracks the wind A dismal tune was blowing; Thought I, my neighbor Buckingham Hath something in him gritty, Some Pilgrim stuff that hates all sham,— Perchance he'll print my ditty.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION GLASSOW, Nov. 27, 1845.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: I send a dozen copies of 'Six Months,' and 100 copies of the likeness of Priessnitz, in the box that comes in the steamer of the 4th December. Sell what you can in the Bazaar for its benefit.

I send 50 more of the pamphlet on the Dissolution of the Union. 2000 have been struck off, and are circulating here and there. The Glasgow Emancipa tion Society is having it stereotyped, and it is our in tention to circulate it by thousands, to let the people here understand the nature of that Uuion. I am hearing about it from all quarters. One person, whose name is deservedly dear and honorable in the estimation of every friend of liberty and enemy of slavery in America, writes thus:

I have read with extreme interest and pleasure the several documents to which thou directed my atten tion in the pamphlet on the dissolution of the Amer ican Union. They are all, in my opinion, admirable Thy letter to James Haughton is a perfect multum in parco of Christian duty. I could hardly keep quiet while I read it, I was so delighted with it; it does tear away the garb of sanctity which is thrown over human governments, to screen their wickedness, in fine style; and it is time it was done. Mankind can never be made to feel their individual responsibility, or their duties as men and as Christians, neither can the world ever be redeemed from blood, so long as they are taught to consider that men, in their collec tive capacity as governments, may rightly do what it would be wrong to do, as individuals. They must be shown and convinced that all merely human in stitutions may be pulled down, if they interfere with the rights and liberties of mankind—that MAN is paramount to any human institution, and that Christian cannot consistently lend their support to any government or organization that is based upon anti-christian principles. It is most marvellous how good menmen who would be shocked not to be under the influence of Christian principle themselves, will yet ex tenuate and apologize for, if not extenuate, things in government utterly at variance with those princi ples. In the present state of feeling on this subject boldly rend the veil away, and present the question in its true light. Thanks, then, to the person who has dared to do it. I would not write thus, if I did not

feel what I say.

James Haughton's reply is very honest and like greatly. Also the letter to the D. D's. Is it not humiliating to see these priests, at the 'Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,' quoting Dr. Chalmers in support of their hateful doctrine? Surely, if any thing can make him feel, this will. I am glad the Glasgow Emancipation Society have taken pamphlet so warmly.

Hoping to hear from thee soon, I am thy friend,

The following is from another, who watches with deep interest every movement in America, and who bitterly laments over the injustice and hypocrisy of a nation formerly so loved, honored and quoted for its supposed advocacy of the rights of man. The developements made in the pamphlet grieve and shock many warm and honest friends of liberty in this king-

I beg to present you my best thanks for the pamph let on the Dissolution of the American Union, which I have read with deep but painful interest. It does appear to me to make it quite manifest that the UNION OUGHT TO BE DISSOLVED; and I sincely hope that you may meet with that entire sympathy which is so cheering to those embarked in a good and glorious cause. As far as my impressions from the perusal of the pamphlet, at this moment go, my heart responds to every sentiment but that respecting WASHINGTON. I grieve that he was a slaveholder, but I should not be willing to remember only that, and at present I am scarcely prepared t believe that his being such will ever entirely efface the memory of the great qualities which one cannot but consider him as having possessed. But the abo litionists are a noble band, although we may some times feel disposed to differ slightly from them, on some points. May God speed their unwearied efforts for the relief of His enslaved.

With respect and esteem,

My heart longs unutterably to get home. There are many here whom it will be anguish to leave forever; but a cloud is on my spirit as to the future in regard to that besotted land. I want to be there to hare whatever of trial and wee may come to those who are dear to me there. May God hide you i

HENRY VINCENT is by my side, and says-Though I am a stranger to Garrison, tell him my heart is with him in his struggle for the rights of man. I am shocked (he says) to learn the horrible state of things there. I have loved America, and have pointed hundreds of thousands to her example of what I supposed a pure democracy-a beacon light for rep resentative governments.'

I could tell you much about him, and his chagris and disappointment on learning the state of that re public-but in due time, you will hear him speak for

LECTURES BY C. C. BURLEIGH. C. C. Burleigh will lecture on Slavery at Plymo on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 7th and 8th inst., at 7 o'clock; at the village of Weymouth and Braintree, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., and at Hingham, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. The friends of the cause in these places are re

Plymouth County Anti-Slavery S ciety at Hi Wednesday next, and lecture at Plymouth on the same evening. Wherever he goes, may this early, able, unswerving and unwearied advocate of the slave be hospitably received and generously aided.

the Berkshire hills, and send you a few names of man created in the image of God, who made of 'one subscribers for the Liberator which I obtained for it,

subscribers for the Liberstor which I obtained for it, despite the combined efforts of some leading Liberty party spirits and pro-slavery ministers.

In Beeket, an amusing game was played by the Congregational minister and his deacon, a leading Liberty party man, to prevent my obtaining a hearing. The minister had been a violent opposer of Liberty party, and its lax principles respecting the U. S. Constitution, and the deacon and his Liberty party confederates in this country have beaten the minister with many stripes, because of his pro-slavery position, in their numerous conventions and meetings which they have held in this place. These meetings have invariably been promptly and fairly meetings have invariably been promptly and fairly abolitionists, calls the pro-slavery riot on board the notified by the minister; so that a friend inferred Cambria an 'abolition riot,' and says it cannot but that he would as readily notify a meeting for one, hurt, if not ruin the reputation of C. H. E. Judkins.' who regards the cause of anti-slavery as a Christian Probably, Rev. Mr. Norris would ruin Capt. Judkins

who regards the cause of anti-slavery as a Christian robably, Rev. Mr. Norris would rain Capt. Judkins for his independence and manly character in this affort his independence and manly character in this affair, if he could, to please slaveholders.

'There are conflicting stories about this affair,' says the editor of the Olive Branch. Why does not the editor publish the statement of Mr. Donglass, revival anticipated, and he could not take upon him-

ners did, when I was there, [i. e. stay away,] I should with them, I am not at a loss to determine his characnot do much harm. The deacon, minister, and others, took the hint, and left the wolf to devour vicious man. The latter character, is my opinion, their flock. Both of these ministers voted for a slave- represent the editor of the Boston Olive Branch. The holder, if I am not misinformed-both are opposed to above quotation from the Olive Brauch must give Liberty party—both are pro-slavery, so grossly im-moral as to disqualify them for the suffrage of the oppressed everywhere—who would 'undo the heavy Liberty party deacons of their churches, for the burdens, and let the oppressed go free, -who wishes meanest office-and yet are good enough for Chris- to extend liberty to every human being, white or tian ministers for these very conscientions Liberty black, throughout the world-who hates the finger of

Albert Barnes says, 'the language of ministers' and the church gives such a sanction to this enormous article from the Olive Branch gives joy to none but evil, as could be derived from no other source.' J.
G. Birney says, 'the American Churches are the corrupt and degraded class in the community—to the bulwark of American slavery,'—and when he charges upon them this wickedness, they will say to him what the Jews said to our Savier, 'Thou hast a devil' -and still the leading Liberty party men will sustain the editor of the Olive Branch belongs? I think not, the Church in her wickedness, and stand as a bulwark to the great bulwark of slavery, and advocate this, their apprincipled position, as a duty. Thus they neutralize their testimony against the church they neutralize their testimony against the church and clergy—like the Colonizationists, in former days, while they condemned slavery as a great evil, still bap-tized and called it Christian, instead of confessing and forsaking the sum of all wickedness.

understand the Liberty party condemnation of their congrass upon him in hims carrier prograss possesses a soil, so noble, pure and heavenly, that it is as much applied by the 'Garrisonians.' Like Nathaniel Colver at the Baptist Triennial Convention at Philadelphia, urging the Baptists to take some action against slavery, so as to be able to conduct off, and render slavery, so as to be able to conduct off, and render harmless, the thunderbolts of Garrison men. Or like Prof. H., of Bangor, in the Unitarian Association at Boston, to pass a resolution to relieve themselves from their dilemma. Or like Deacon Dodge, in his efforts to get the Congregational churches of this State to pass resolutions against slavery as an evidence of their anti-slavery character, while the ministers were dumb or 's lilly lipped,' and their churches botted to those animated by the spirit of the Lord God, to those animated by the spirit of the Lord God, to preach good news, humanity and mercy, to the poor

secular guardians and minions, to prevent the light of Christian philanthropy and liberty shining in upon them, to disenthral them. Some are beginning to see that this nation, for sixty years past, has been 'sowing the wind,' and is now beginning to 'reap a whirlwind'; that they can no longer afford to act upon the principle of 'doing evil that good may come'; that it is time to begin to try the experiment of doing right—to obey God, unloose the bands of wickedness, [i. e. dissolve the slaveholding league,] undo the heavy burdens, let the oppressed go free, deliver the spoiled from the hands of the spoiler, to love their neighbors as themselves; and will no longer swear before the throne of God that they will not obey him secular guardians and minions, to prevent the light before the throne of God that they will not obey him -nor appoint others to swear to support their league compact, 'Union' with oppressors, will not avail them at the grand assize, when called to render an account of their deeds; and that it is high time for the line of demarkation to be drawn, and a distinction of the line of demarkation to be drawn. for them. Some begin to feel that their plea of tion to be made between the friends of God and the oppressed, and the enemies of God and man.

Thine, truly, with the oppressed, E. D. HUDSON.

THE BOSTON OLIVE BRANCH PRIEND GARRISON:

In the Boston Olive Branch of Dec. 13th, 1845, directly under the editorial head, is a most scandalous article, (which shows to the light of day the dark and malignant heart of the writer,) headed in capitals as

ABOLITION RIOT ON BOARD THE BRITISH STEAMER CAMBRIA, IN AUGUST LAST.

(IF) There are conflicting stories about this affair. At best, it was a very disgraceful affair, and cannot but hurt, if not ruin the reputation of C. H. E. Judkins, her commander. There can be doubt Judkins meant to insult his American passengers; indeed, he told several of them that he did not care a d—n for them; he was independent, and above them all; they could be pleased or not, it mattered not a d—n to him. This was said, because some of them objected to his ringing the bell without notice of the cause, to call them on deck to hear a negro, named Douglass, slander and libel his country, by gross misrepresentations about its laws and institutions. No man of common sense, whose intentions were honest, could suffer his passengers thus to be insulted by a miserable negro, whose only consequence is his ability to tell an unsustained tale of horror, which his present position shows, must have been mainly false. But these political insults are not all which are offered to the travelling public on this line of steamers. STEAMER CAMBRIA, IN AUGUST LAST.

The rest of the article is made up of cens

FRINGELLD, Dec. 28, 1845.

If Dear Friend:

I have just come in from an anti-slavery visit among paper, calls his fellow-man 'a miserable negro.' A

self the responsibility of giving the notice—asked me Dublin, Sept. 1, relating to this affair? He writes if I had consulted the Liberty party deacon, and like a man, not like a 'miserable negro,' nor like a If I had consulted the Liberty party deacon, and like a man, not like a 'miserable negro,' nor like a proposed to go with me and see him, and there he put words into the deacon's mouth for him, and then threw me into his hands. They played amusingly of a six is known by the company he keeps,' is an old saying. If I see a stranger come into the committees tedly, and the minister emphatically declaring he had no prejudice against 'Garrisonism,' or those associated with Garrison. The deacon, before the close of the interview, cried 'wolf!' wolf!' and the minister asked something about 'no-govern-mentism'—enough to expose their duplicity.

and the minister asked something about 'no-governmentism'—enough to expose their duplicity.

Three meetings had been held there, three Sunday evenings in succession, before this. A meeting was concluded on, and Mr. Clark, Congregational minister from Middlebury, son-in-law of the Becket minister, read the notice, but said I was a Garrisonian, and if the people in Becket did as he and his parishion—and if the people in Becket did as he and his parishion—cal, debauched class of the community, and associates. oppressed everywhere-who would ' undo the heavy scorn pointed at a man, because he was once a slave, and has a skin not colored like his own. The above scorner of God's poor-to the open reviler of the

principles of abolition.

Is there any difficulty in determining to what class especially when I consider his paper to be a vehicle for love stories, love tales, novels, &c. to corrupt the minds of youth; when I consider him to be the any paper in New-England.

Before reading the preceding article in the Olive Branch, I had bought one copy of the 'Narrative of Frederick Douglass, written by himself,' which I lend the Liberty party, but care nothing for them, com- to my neighbors; but since I read that article, I have pared to those who refuse to recognize them as Christian, and to fellowship them as such. Such a testithe community, that they can see how a miserable mony they call infidel-as the Jews did in the days negro' can write, and for them to see what a noble of Christ, and the Catholies in the time of the reformation. The church and clergy are now beginning to iron grasp upon him in his most early life. It is my

preach good news, humanity and mercy, to the poor slave, and to bind up the broken-hearted.

There are some truly philanthropic spirits among these moral icebergs on the Berkshire hills. All that is wanted to bring them out, and make them bright and burning lights, beacon-fires on these mountains, is to get access to them. To do this is no trifling work. The way to them is as thoroughly hedged up and guarded by their pro-slavery spiritual guides, or their Liberty party deacons and confederates, as are the serfs and laborers of the old world by their secular guardians and minions, to prevent the light

A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvani

committed to jail.'

Dwarksnauth Tagore.—The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that the distinguished East Indian, the Baboo Dwarksnauth Tagore, who has been resident for some years past in England, proposes making a visit to this country.

A State going a begging.—The Legislature of Alabama have magnanimously resolved, that the seat of government shall be removed to no place that will not furnish a State House without expense to

Michigan —Complete returns of the census show population of 304,285—a gain in five years of

Loss of the Caspian.—We regret to learn, says the St. Louis Gazette of the 16th instant, that this fine steamer was recently snagged and sunk, near the wreck of the Henry Bry. It is said she is a total loss. At the time of the disaster, there were some 500 German deck passengers on board, most of whom lost all but their lives.

At the late term of the District Court for Matagorda, Texas, not a single case was found on the criminal docket! There who habitually sneer at Texas morals should note this fact.—Boston Times. The true solution of this is, that the criminal

re so numerous in Texas, it is thought best not to

be invidious by the arrest of any, but to allow them to John Cunningham, indicted at New Bedford, for the murder of Margaret Loring, in May last, plead guilty to manslaughter on the 24th, and was ren-tenced to seven years' confinement in the State Pris-

the same line of steamers in permitting the Governor of Canada to have the ladies' cabin in going out in the Brittania; and the editor says he 'gathers these facts from New-York papers'—Bennett's Herald, perhaps.

More Annexation.—Our Washington correspondent under the date of Dec. 27, says: There is talk of some exciting news from Mexico to-day. It is said by the Texas men that a public meeting was held a latest dates in the City of Mexico, in favor of annexing the country to the United States.—Tribuns.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-TY-ANNUAL MEETING.

TY—ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of Boston, on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY of the present month, January 28th, 1846. All auxiliary societies are urged to be numerously represented, and the faithful friends of the cause, in all parts of the country, are cordially invited to attend. The crisis demands that this should be the largest and most effective meeting ever held by the Society. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

FERANCIS LACKSON, President. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY. The 4th Lecture before the Young Men's Literary Society, will be delivered by Dr. Charles A. Phelps, in Thursday evening, Jan. 8th, at the Zion Chapel, West Centre street. Tickets to be obtained of the members, or at the

Exercises to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely.

WM. T. RAYMOND, Secretary. ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Adelphic Union Library Association have acated Ritchie Hall, and secured for the remainder HALL No. 1, MARLBORO' CHAPEL,

where the lecture on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6th, will be delivered by John Albion Andrew, Esq. Subject—The events leading to the pilgrimage of the Plymouth paritans.

Exercises to commence precisely at 7 1-2 o'clock.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The next quarterly meeting of the Boston Female
A. S. Society will be held at the Marlboro' Chapel,
No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1846, at 3
o'clock, in the afternoon.
A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec. Boston, Dec. 29th, 1845.

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
Addison Davis of Lynn, will lecture on Capital
Punishment in the following towns:

Lynn, Sanday, Jan. 4.
Quincy, Monday, " 5.
Weymouth, Tuesday, " 6.
N. Bridgewater, Wednesday, " 7.
Stoughton, Thursday, " 8.
Mansfield, Friday, " 9.
New-Bedford, Sunday, " 11.
Fall River, Monday, " 112.
The friends in the above towns are requested to make the proper arrangements for these lectures.

WINDHAM COUNTY (CON.) A. S. SOCIETY A meeting of the above Society will be held at the village of Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 13th of January, instant, beginning at 10, A. M. C. L. Remond and C. C. Burleigh have promised to be present and address the meeting. C. M. Burleigh and perhaps other speakers are expected.

LUCIAN BURLEIGH,

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN FALL RIVER A course of Lectures will be delivered by request of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of this place, in the Berean Temple—as follows:

JOHN W. BROWN, Esq., of Boston, Friday, Jan. 2.

PARKER PILLSBURY, Jan. 9th.

All persons are respectfully invited to attend the

S. S. BUFFINGTON, See'y. Fall River, Nov. 7th, 1845.

OLD COLONY!

OLD COLONY!

The next quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County A. S. Society will be held in the Universalist meeting, house in Hanson, on Wednesday, January 7, 1846, commencing at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

As this place is quite central for the meeting of the Society, we hope to see a large collection on this obcasion. Let Plymouth, Hingham, Hanover, Marshfield, Abington, Duxbury, Kingston, and North Bridgewater, be well represented. A cordial invitation is extended to all persons to meet with us, and take part in our delithrations.

South Abington, Dec. 20, 1845.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

PSSAYS on Human Rights, and their Political
Guaranties. By E. P. Hurlbut, Counsellor at
Law in the city of New-York.
Jay's View of the Action of the Federal Government
in behalf of Slavery.

The Pioneer: or leaves from an Editor's Port Polio.
By Henry Clapp, Jr.
Amativeness; or the evils and remedies of excessive
and perverted Sexuality; including Warning and
Advice to the Married and Single. By O. S. Fowler.

ler.
The Water-Cure Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D.,
and published semi-monthly.
The Complete Phrenological Class Book, by Messrs.
Andrews and Boyle, and also the English Works

on Phrenology.

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of the History of Wo-

men.
Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Philothea.
Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Letters from New
York, 1st and 2d Series.
Mrs. Childs' Flowers for Children, Part 1st and 2d.
Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Punishment.
Philosophy of the Water Cure, (a new work.)
Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionality of Slavers.

very.
Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846.
Boston Almanac, 1846.
Conversations of some on the Old Poets, by James Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's Works on Capital Punishment.

tal Punishment.

Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermons, &c.
Also, a good assortment of Blank Books, Stationery.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

Jan. 1

NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

Having had twenty years' experience, he has affordded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his roanufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

am give every matricular tents and may many many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

T. J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different parts.

cases that occur; and he has on nanu as good trusca, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

If J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect ease and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not sait them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's de; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short no made as good as when new.

If Ladies, wishing for any of the, at the above will be waited upon by Mrs. of in the above busiplace. Mrs. F. has been and misfortune, and present the result of the main the present the result of them—it being a misfortune, is permitted resons do not want their cases known, and your JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, June 13, 1845.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

as though they ery will instantinterests, now s country; the

family relation, ble can be givpreached to all; powerfully esd peace will be aves of the sea. or subscription the field, nor is

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POETRY.

From the Liberty Bell. THE FALCONER. BY S. R. LOWELL.

I have a falcon swift and peerless As e'er was cradled in the pine, No bird had ever eye so fearless Or wing so strong as this of mine; The winds not better love to pilot The clouds with molten gold o'errun, Than him, a little burning islet, A star above the sunken sun

But better he loves the lusty morning, When the last white star yet stands at bay, And earth, half-waked, smiles a child's forewarning Of the longed-for mother-kiss of day; Then with a lark's heart doth he tower By a glorious, upward instinct drawn,-No bee nestles deeper in the flower, Than he in the bursting rose of dawn.

What joy to see his sails uplifted Against the worst that gales can dare, Through the northwester's surges drifted, Bold viking of the sea of air ! His eye is fierce, yet mildened over With something of a dove-like ruth; I am his master less than lover,-His short and simple name is Truth.

Whene'er some hoary owl of Error Lags, though his native night be past, And at the sunshine hoots his terror, The falcon from my wrist I cast; Swooping, he scares the birds uncleanly, That in the holy temple prey, Then in the blue air floats serenely Above their hoarse anathema.

The herd of patriot wolves, that, stealing To gorge on martyred Freedom run, Fly, howling, when his shadow, wheeling, Flashes between them and the sun; Well for them that our once proud eagle Forgets his empire of the sky, And, stript of every emblem regal, Does buzzard's work for slavery

Mount up, my falcon brave and kingly, Stoop not from thy majestic height, The terror of thy shadow, singly, Can put a thousand wrongs to flight; Wherever in all God's dominions One ugly falsehood lurks apart. Let the dread rustle of thy pinions Send palsy to his traitor-heart.

No harmless dove, no bird that singeth, Shudders to see thee overhead: The rush of thy flerce swooping bringeth To innocent hearts no thrill of dread J Let frauds and wrongs and falsehoods shiver, For, still between them and the sky, The falcon Truth hangs poised forever, And marks them with his vengeful eye. Elmwood, Nov. 26, 1845.

To the trans-Atlantic friends of the slave. BY DANIEL RICKETSON.

Ye who across the broad Atlantic wave, Have sent your kindly voices hitherward, Whilst those who should by our right side be found Have recreant proved to Nature and to Truth, We gladly hail ye as our cherished friends! Ye, who afar from such heart-rending scenes, As blot the fair fields of our native land, Have wept to hear the distant tale of woe. Ye, in whose bressis no base-born hate resides; Ye, who can look on Afric's sable sons, And call them brethren, heirs of the same rights, That the great Giver of all good designs For Man, wherever found throughout the globe We love to rank ye with the truly great-The noble benefactors of our race.

Clarkson, thy life awakens in our souls The truest worship due to Love and Truth. Our infant lips oft lisped thy reverend name, And with increasing years our love has grown. And ye of later date, ye noble ones, To whom we owe so much of cheer and strength Your names are watch-words in our sacred cause. Thompson, thy thrilling tones of eloquence, Upraised for Scotland in the name of Right, Not yet have died away upon our ears-Those words of truth are treasured in our hearts Bowring, thy gifted pen, so freely lent, To spread the cause of Freedom and of Truth Haughton and Webb, so constant at your posts, Ye clear and fearless pleaders for the Right; And Martineau and Pease, your generous aid We fondly prize among our choicest gifts; Abdy, thee, too, whose rich and classic clair Are unsurpassed but by thy feeling heart; And Morpeth, nobler in the cause of Truth, Than in thy own illustrious name and rank :-We love ye all, and in the Bondman's name, Invoke Heaven's blessing on your noble lives Woodlee, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

SONNETS TO JESUS.

Jesus, there is no name so dear as thine, Which Time has blazoned on his ample scroll; No wreaths nor garlands ever did entwine So fair a temple of so vast a soul : There every angel set his triumph seal, Wisdom combined with Strength and radiant Grace In a sweet copy Heaven to reveal, And stamp PERFECTION on a mortal face Once on the Earth wert thou, before men's eyes, That could not half thy beauteous brightness see, E'en as the emmet cannot read the skies, Nor our weak orbs look through immen Once on the earth wert thou-a living shrine Wherein conjoining dwelt-the Good, the LOVELS

Dear Jesus, were thy spirit now on Earth, Where thou hast prayed and toiled a world to win, What vast ideas would sudden rise to birth, What strong endeavors 'gainst o'ermastering Sin Thy blest beatitudes again thou'dst speak; But with deep-hearted words htat scoreh like fire. Wouldst thou rebuke the oppressors of the weak Or, turning thence to Prophets that aspire, dst thou cheer the men who toil to save Their Brothers smarting 'neath a despot's rod, To lift the Poor, the Fallen, and the Slave, And lead them all alive to worship God! Bigots wouldst thou rebuke, that idle stand, But send thy Gospel-fraught Apostles conque through the land.

West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

SONNET IN MEMORY OF ELIZABETH FRY

BY ANNE WARREN WESTON. In prison, and ye visited me.' Throughout all earth, adown all coming time, Where'er the Gospel's promises are heard, There shall the human heart be thrilled and stirred That remembrance of a love sublime, Friend of the process of grief and crime, Friend of the process of Before the very presence of the But, in the poor, the outcast and aba Shrinking beneath the world's unpityin Thou didst the image of thy Savior see :- Shall He not say 'Thou didst it unto me '?

REFORMATORY

PHOKOGRAPHY - PHONOTOPY. These terms express the art of writing and printing

by characters in exact correspondence with articulate sounds of the human voice. They are based upon the science of Phonetics, and are in harmonious unison with a natural alphabet. The object before me now is to show some of their advantages.

The Phonetic alphabet is applicable to all language. The Phonetic alphabet is applicable to all language. upon the science of Phonetics, and are in harmoni-ous unison with a natural alphabet. The object be-fore me now is to show some of their advantages.

The Phonetic alphabet is applicable to all language

characters only necessary to write these four princi-pal languages of the world. If printed in the same phonetic manner, the student, with the use of these, could read any one, or all, with perfect facility. All could read any one, or all, with perfect facility. All knowledge of spelling or pronouncing would be saved at the threshold. It enables the student of our own to learn to spell, read and write it in the almost incredible short space of one month, as has been again and again domonstrated. If he barely knows how to read in the present method, he can accomplish all those in one week, even. If he has previously learned the Phonographic characters, he can read in the

The Phonographic hand saves five-sixth of the time and one sixth of the space. It is the most ingenious short-hand system ever invented; superior to all others, because one of greater celerity, and easier legibility. One using the identical characters in the word, so far as they extend; a bare contraction of them, and analysing the phonographar by a review to supply the balance, and make it a fully written manuscript. Hence it saves all transcribing, either for the press or any other use.

Saxons, Danes, &c. &c.

But why should we desire and aid the spread of this reform?

Because, if the world are ever to be united in one brotherhood of Love and Fell's, their intercourse requires the use, not of languages, but of one language. Those who can read the signs of the times, and hear the voices of the future in the present events 'casting their shadows before,' will understand that the press or any other use.

press or any other use.

The introduction of Phonography now would enable the present generation to grow up reporters, and be able to report any lecture or speech as uttered by

the beautiful system of Phonography, by which one third of labor, time, type and paper, would be saved in printing; and, accordingly, all the corresponding of the teacher.

By writing six times as fast, it enables the com-poser to fix his glowing thoughts as they flow in the most happy frames of his mind; and thus record vast amounts of knowledge which now are lost for want too, would tend to quicken the mind.

The benefit insured in this channel is worthy of high estimation. Every word can be articulated just as ed at the threshold, all the future is before him for the writer intended; thus saving all doubt and hesita-tion in the mind of the reader; and this would at once produce a decided tendency to uniform pronunciation; a result which would be soon brought about in the nature of the case by these means—and the only means by which it ever can. It saves all notations for accent, length of words, &c.

would have been the case long ere this, had our sounds and alphabetical signs corresponded. A result de-sirable, not to flatter national pride, but because our sirable, not to flatter national pride, but because our language, by universal consent, is considered superior to any other. And the commercial, diplomatic and political intercourse of those who speak it, supersedes all other nations in the world; and more particularly because the new commercial relations. particularly because the new commercial relations particularly because the new commercial relations now in the womb of society, can never have birth and maturity without this reform and maturity without this reform.

It is a system by which any barbarian language this means has always been an almost insuperable Capsicum, Waler, and only and between Calor barrier to civilization, and all missionary labors among Decilianth Potency.' such nations. It would remove all aristocracy in learning; bring into the fold of science the illiterate, by reducing the time and cost to their capacity; and thus make literature commensurate with thought; the great motive in the mind of Franklin for this re-In short, it is the grand daguerreotype art for MR. EDITOR: the world to fix their thoughts upon paper in their

cause it bears the impress of natural simplicity, phiwhich the world will be as well satisfied as they are to throw off that bigotted spirit which condemns mind worthy to be compared with Jacotot, Fourier, Is there any thing, or being, so sacred as to be Swedenborg, Franklin, or Newton; and is a system above inquiry? It is not long since the divinity of second to neither of theirs, or any other of any era in slavery was asserted so strongly, that the piety of the the world. Its prime leader, Mr. Issac Pitman, has made himself, for eight years, a resident with all the elements of sound generally, and in the human voice be an abolitionist is to be guilty of high in particular. Its author's work is finished in as high perfection as Franklin bottled the lightnings. Those who think this a reform to be revolutionized, may just been, and assert the sinfulness of slavery, and he would be deemed a sacrilegious wretch, as I was for who think this a reform to be revolutionized, may just as well predict the non-existence of electricity, or the invention of new figures for mathematical use. It is no longer matter of experiment. It has been taught lynching; and in one case, a man got on to his horse to more than 1,000,000—has been taught locally by and rode after me, with a loaded pistol in his hand 1050 members of the Phonographic Corresponding Society in England—has some fifteen who teach it constantly by forming classes in towns and villages has been favorably received into more than 100 colleges and public schools—circulates monthly 8000 copies of periodicals published in its characters. Some 200,000 letters passed through the English postoffice last year, written in the phonographic hand. Our American P. S. have correspondence in its character with some in every State in the Union. It is taught in each State. The death, to-day, of ail its disciples, would not arrest it, because it has the germ of vitality inherent, and the radimental fruit desti to their fountains!

Because it comes to us on a day when we go by Collateral improvements

Because it furnishes its own remedy for the obstasoon; and at no distant day increase them ten-fold; my part. I love the true God-I fall down and we ogist and antiquarian, like those of the 16th century, rescue of his character. I am content to lie before our day. The Literati can feast upon the old; beneath the mighty blow which my friend it nutriment in the new; and care not how they come tal weakness, and lay no claim to even a m by the means of education, if they can only enjoy chare of intellectual strength. I am only one of the

Because the only way of extending the means of education throughout the realm of mind. The Bible and Milton's Paradise Lost are now in press in England, and a series of school books commenced i France, in the Phonotypic alphabet, though the in-

universally. It constructs one universal system of character or elements, 82 in number; which would give exactly all articulate sounds in all languages.

Ours requires 43 of these—the German 7 more—the French 6 peculiar to that—the Italian 3—making 59 fully written; and it deserves to be fully and con pletely written. When thus written, we shall be abl to make more extensive application of etymology by the analogy of sound, than we ever have been by the combinations of its letters. Etymology should apply to language, not languages. The science of Pho-

ed the Phonographic characters, he can read in the Phonotypic in one hour.

The Phonographic hand saves five-sixth of the time

The Phonographic hand saves five-sixth of the time

Saxons, Danes, &c. &c.

The Phonotypic printing would save one-fifth of the time, type and paper. All this when printed out in full; though it promises an abbreviated form. like in full; though it promises an abbreviated form, like the beautiful system of Phonography, by which one-

Because it not only thus saves pain, but will make sented to the mind in truth and beauty.

of freer medium for manuscripts. A freer medium, broader, deeper, higher, every day; and the child By a most distinct phonetic articulation, it will prove the greatest aid to elecution and music, and train the voice for the most melodious enunciation.

The benefit insured in this channel is worthy of high barred by difficulties at the door of his pupilage.

Who can well estimate the agency of our barbaria

system to sour the temper of the child, corrode his competition, outrivalry, and thereby deprave him by ons for accent, length of words, &c.

It would make our language universal, which rould have been the case long ore this, had our sounds rould have been the case long ore this, had our sounds. ture! when philanthropy and benevolence should die tate the duty and the privilege of removing these

Phonotopy are generally disseminated through the country; and believe I can do more good than I ever

MORRIS DWIGHT. Milford, Dec. 19, 1845.

FREE DISCUSSION.

Bosros, Dec. 19, 1845.

I am as loth, as any one of the friends of the Liber ator, to burden it with useless matter, and more es But why will the science, thus based upon nature and truth, insure a universal reformation in language? Because it supplies a want which has always been public; but shall it be said that, for fear of rendering deeply felt, and one which has extended broader and it unpopular, no article conflicting with the views of its readers shall be admitted? Has it come to the the world are ripe to receive and appreciate it. Be- that, after all the lessons its readers have had placed losophical ingenuity, and complete adaptation to its they have only learnt to bear that which they believe proposed end—true—brief—analogical—'doing the in, unless it is placed in the refuge of oppression—Truth.' It makes a philosophical demonstration of and then they expect to be abused? I thought that the same applicability to language which the ten dig-its have to mathematics; a system of signs with now with these figures. It comes forth at a time op-portune, because when the French and German phi-opinions, but it seems I am mistaken. The fagot and losophers and etymologists are doing so much to reduce all languages to a unity, and all sciences to one grand synthesis. It proves itself the fruit of a of mine concerning God.

open to suspicion; and even now, in some parts, to would be deemed a sacrilegious wretch, as I was for asserting the wickedness of enslaving men. I was warned to leave the country, on peril of prisons and injurious to my character as a Christian. My reputation for piety was lessened in proportion to my faith fulness in exposing the slave system.

One lady remarked to me, that if I was going to

define the rights of God, I should never have another meeting in her house. She could not bear to hear it said, that God was under obligations to do right Precisely so is it with my friend N. Southard.

If I justify man-killing, he is not disposed, on the in the course of nature, to heal the disorder of lan-guage. We might as well command the streams back understand, is now in regular fellowship with a mankilling church. So at the South, if I had justifie slavery, nobody would have thought me guilty of steam, and our thoughts by lightning—and we are blasphemy; on the contrary, I would have passed for prepared to seize and appreciate a mode of writing a paragon of piety. But, when I said slavery was wrong, I was no Christian. May it not be so with in chemistry, philosophy, physiology, psychology, those who think it is wrong to condemn in God life-dec. make their present reform work of the eleventh hour. While, by the application of the self-same principles, music has been already reproduced in vestments of celestial simplicity, under the hands of character of God, which led me to write the blasphemous article alluded to. It certainly was not any thing inimical to God; for I reverence excellency cles in the way of its progress. While it will affect wherever I see it. And, certainly, such a gloriou the interest of works now published somewhat, per-haps, it promises to double the number of readers I must adore—I cannot help it—it is involuntary of and eventually a hundred fold, even. Hence it pro- ship him, as my friend and Creator I believe it vides a demand for the republication of useful books, and the production of new, and all this at a vast economy. While old books can eventually afford to tered and colleged for the use of the etymol- would in regard to any other friend, so I ca

these things from the wise and prudent, and revealed them onto babes." I speak not from a sense of mental capability for the task, but because I deem it incumbent on the very 'stones to ery out,' when the so called Christians are accusing God of doing what they would not do. If the 'pastling infants' should hold their peace, the very stones would ery out.'

It is written that, 'Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.' I apprehend, that if we possessed the spirit of little children, and were somewhat less mighty in intellect, we might be reached by the truth; for 'God dwelleth with him that is of a humble and contrite heart.' I was much pleased with an expression, that a brother once used in describing the difficulty in the way of sinners becoming as they should. He said, 'the Lord was so humble, that they could not find him; they looked teo high for him, when he was at their side, in reality.' So, in regard to my friend, he is looking away from himself, to something ontward for a knowledge of God—to books, and priests, and floods, and destruction of cities. It is not in these that God is to be seen. He dwells in the inner temple of man. Look within, and you shall find the true God, in a different place from fiery conflagrations, burning worlds, deluges of water, and recommendations and shall find the true God, in a different place from fiery conflagrations, burning worlds, deluges of water, and recommendations and shall find the true God, in a different place from fiery conflagrations, burning worlds, deluges of water, and recommendations and the recommendation be attended to? I rust it may, and that speedily. shall find the true God, in a different place from fiery

a little time, a tall cotton wood was found, with a and attempted to co projecting branch far up the trunk, that in the opinion of all was suitable for the purpose. Nat, now that all things were ready, expressed a wish to the law not being able to find him. opinion of all was suitable for the purpose. Nat, now that all things were ready, expressed a wish to bathe in the river once more, which he was permitted to do. carefully regarded by the rifles from the shore. He went into the water, frolicked about for some time, swam to and fro with great apparent pleasure—then came to the shore, donned his blanket, and stood ready for the last act of the drama.

The Sheriff now told him to climb the tree, which the species of the law tolling which it appears are considerable—behind them.

The Sheriff now told him to climb the tree, which he commenced doing, the officer of the law toiling up after him with the fatal cord. Nat reached the projecting limb of the tree, and was desired by the Sheriff to work himself as far out upon it, from the trunk, as he could—which was done, when the Sheriff adjusted the noose around his neck, and tied the other end of the rope around the limb. All these preparations were conducted with the utmost coolness, and the most perfect good understanding existed between the Sheriff and the Indian. When all the arrangements were completed, the Sheriff told Nat that he would slide down the tree to the ground, and make a signal when he, the prisoner, must jump off the limb—to which Nat cheerfully assented. The Sheriff reached the ground, and looking up to the limb—to which sat the poor vietim, he shouted—'Now, Nat, you red devil, jump!' And jump Nat did, and, after a few struggles, hung a mass of lifeless clay, to the infinite wonderment of his red brethren, who had never before been regaled with the sight of an execution of that kind.

Sudden Death.—The Hon. Michael C. Sprigg died very suddenly at his residence in Cumberland, Md., on Thursday. Mr. C. was formerly a representative in Congress, has repeatedly represented Alleghany county in the Legislature, was formerly the President of the Asspeake and Ohio Canal Company, and has held other public responsible offices.

The flight of the Mormons.—Twenty-five companies of 100 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000, and will form a line of 1000, and will form a line of 1000 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000, and will form a line of 1000 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000, and will form a line of 1000 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000, and will form a line of 1000 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000, and will form a line of 1000 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000.

DEATH PUNISHMENTS. LECTURES OF THE REV. GEORGE HARMS, NEWGASTLE. We stated, a few weeks ago, that the Rev. George Harris, of Handers, no compliance with a requisition from some hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead, and that the worthy member from the latter borough had acceded to the wish of the requisitionists that he should take the whish of the requisitionists that he should take the chair. The Nelson-street lecture room, which accommodates from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, was engaged for the occasion, and was each night (to use a newspaper phrase) 'crowded to suffice the second lecture, on Wednesday night, hundreds were congregated in the lobby, and at the doors, who strove in vain to find an entrance to the amphitheatre. Among the gentlemen present, either at one or both of the lectures, we observed, in addition to W. Hutt, Esq., M. P., the venerable Alderman Dr. Headlam, (himself an open and able opponent of death punishments,) Aldermen Brocket and Wilson, Councillors Philipson, Weatherley, Harle, Nichol (John.) and Stokee, Dr. Elliot, the Rev. Mr. Leitch, the Rev. D. Adam, the Rev. Mr. Lyne, and Messrs. Charles Larkin, T. M. Greedhow, F. Bennett, Joseph Watson, A. Chapman, W. Beaumont, G. A. Brunell, J. Brunell, Edward Richardson, George Burnett, Jr., W. Chater, M. Forster, G. Scarlett, Edward Jackson, H. Richardson, E. S. Hills, D. H. Wilson, I. Hamilton, William Kell, R. W. Swan, Hew Singers, T. K. Fife, &c. &c.—Gateshead Observer.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y.

'The grand jury for the city and county of Philadelphia, in their late presentment, when alluding to the insune department of the Blockley Almshouse, say that they were painfully surprised on being unhered into the men's apartment, to find, its The police of Brussels, says the Brus-last week made a seizure, at the shop of of 70 kilogrammes of horse-flesh, in a st faction, which had been prepared for mal-sansages.

shall find the true God, in a different place from fiery conflagrations, burning worlds, deluges of water, and in the writings of fiery men, buried in the spirit of war. Oh, if all would but look to the God within, and be taught of his Spirit, they would not make to themselves such an awful caricature of God as they now have, and then start back with horror at an unveiling of this hideous ghost. For one, I believe the true God is all love, and would no more kill, or hurt the least being who has reason, than the most kind-hearted person on earth.

Yours in the belief of God,

C. B. STEARNS.

From the Richmond Whig.

EXECUTION OF MOSES JOHNSON.

Yesterday at one o'clock, while the inhabitants of our city were engaged in the thousand busy emptons the proof of the considerable wager, resolved once more to subject his friend's strength of mind to a new trial. Having bribed his valet to admit him into the bedchamber of the EXECUTION OF MOSES JOHNSON.

Yesterday at one o'clock, while the inhabitants of our city were engaged in the thousand busy employments of life, a solemn scene was transpiring within the walls of the Penitentiary. A little before 12 M. the convicts were all assembled in the large workshop of the prison for religious exercises. The State Guard, under arms, stood in order behind them. The Sheriff's officers, and a few spectators, composed the rest of the assembly.

After an appropriate hymn, the Rev. Mr. Hogeled in an address to the throne of grace, which he closed by fervent petitions in behalf of the unhappyman who was so soon to be ushered into the eternal world.

Then, an impressive discourse was delivered by Dr. Plumer, on the 1st verse of the 51st Psalm, which was listended to by all present, with the most profound attention. In his concluding remarks, the Doctor addressed the prisoner in a very solemn and affectionate manner. After another hymn, the convicts, with the guard, withdrew to the place of execution, A few minutes still remained to the prisoner to be executed, during which time, the ministers present conversed and prayed with him.

At last, the appointed moment arrived; the Sheriff entered; the fatal cord was adjusted, and the culprit led to the gallows.

He manifested very little emotion, and throughout all the services of the occasion, seemed less affected than many of the spectators.

When the cart was driven from beneath him, he of the converted and prayed when the cart was driven from beneath him, he

all the services of the occasion, seemed less affected than many of the spectators.

When the cart was driven from beneath him, he hung quivering for a few minutes, when his spirit took its flight to appear before the most awful of all tribunals.

From what we have heard of this execution, we are more than ever convinced of the propriety of making these capital punishments private. Not a great number of spectators was admitted, but we understand, that even before the poor wretch was taken down from the gallows, among the convicts, who stood in the galleries of the building, as well as among the rabble who were looking through the front gate, some were seen talking and laughing in the most indecent manner.

AN INDIAN HANGING.

AN INDIAN

was called Musquito. We have the particulars from an eye-witness. The Sheriff had caused a gallows to be erected a short distance from the Court Lodge, but when the culprit was brought to it, he being a very tall man, it was found to be too short for his accommodation, and some other place had to be sought for the execution.

The whole band of Indians, with the Sheriff and Nat in the midst of them, then betook themselves to the banks of the Arkansas, in search of a proper tree from which to suspend the prisoner; and after a little time, a tall cotton wood was found, with a and attempted to commit suicide by throwing himit suicide by throw

The flight of the Mormons.—Twenty-five compa-nies of 100 families each are about leaving Nauvoo for California, and it is said that the wagons which are to convey them and their baggage will number 5000, and will form a line 25 miles long! In the front-is to be a printing press and types, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear guard what is going on in the year.

New Hampshire, at the last Presidential election, cast 47,273 votes, and chose six electors, 8,212 votes to each elector. Louisians, at the same time, gave 26,295 votes, and chose six electors, one elector to 4,382 votes. So that every Louisians voter is equivalent to two New Hampshire freemen in the choice of President!

OF the case of SALOME MULLER, a German

OF the case of SALOME MULLER, a German Girl who came to this country with her parents in 1818, at the age of five—was reduced to slavery in Louisians, and sold and kept as an African slave for more than twenty-five years—with an account of the remarkable manner in which she was discovered in New-Orleans and identified—as disclosed in the Suit for Freedom of Salome Muller, vs. Louis Belmont and John Fitz Miller; with a Statement of the important principles of the Law of Slavery involved in that suit, and decided by the Final Decree of the Supreme Court of Louisians, on the 23d day of June, 1845.

For sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill.

A NARRATIVE

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. MRS. Childs' New Edition of the History of

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of the History of Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Philothea.

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Letters from New York, 1st and 2d Series.

Mrs. Childs' Flowers for Children, Part 1st and 2d Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Punishment.

Philosophy of the Water Cure, (a new work.)

Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionality of Sh.

Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846.

Boston Almanac, 1846.

Conversations of some of the Old Poets, by James
R. Lowell. Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's Works on Cani-

Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermons, &c.
Also, a good assortment of Blank Books, Stationery.
For cale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Corubill.

16.

DENTISTRY.

OPERATIONS on the Teeth, and Artificial Pal-ates made by J. GUNN, Dental Surgeon J. G. has a superior mode of attaching Springs and Mineral Teeth to Gold Plate. A specimen of his cr. I. G. has a superior mode of allaching Springs and Mineral Teeth to Gold Plate. A specimen of his or-dinary Plate Work received the premium at the late Pair held at Faneual and Quincy Halls. Office 115 Court-street, corner of Sudbury-street. Sept. 12.

Furniture and Feather Store. No. 43, DP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE-STIFFT

to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, for cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, excepts.

small discount for cash. March 14.

THOMAS NELSON. Genteel Boarding House, No. 159 ELM-STREET,

NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD.

1. N. would respectfully inform the public, that the has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with board and lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way an agreeable house. Terms moderate.

May 30 6mo

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to

51 Corpbill and 24 Brattle-street re he continues his same line of business

an addition, viz : CLOTHING,

Cut and made in the neatest and most fashionalls style. He has also taken considerable pains to select A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his attention to cutting only. He has selected an assort-ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: Broad-

make up in the most fashionable style, all of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on resonable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF.

CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used will and get the most of cour money.

If J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangement, as is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in the above line.

above line.

The highest price paid for Gentlemen's of cast Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and required in the neatest and most thorough manner, at short

PHONOGRAPHY.

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